

DAILY REPORT

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BEIJING REVIEWS U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY IN 1981

OW081203 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

["Excerpts" of article by (Xin Wen) from the "International Current Events" program entitled: "Turbulence and Intricacy"]

[Text] Turbulence and intricacy marked the international situation in 1981. As a result of the intensification of the global rivalry between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- not one of the longstanding world problems was solved and new problems developed one after the other. The world's forces opposing hegemonism and working for world peace grew stronger.

Keeping up its offensive posture, the Soviet Union continued its expansion and infiltration in every possible way in 1981. However, the burdens which it took on its back grew heavier. Economically, it bore tremendous expenses and has become increasingly isolated in foreign affairs. Militarily, it has become bogged down deeper and deeper in Afghanistan. All this, plus its involvement in the harsh conflict in Poland, has placed the Soviet Union in a grimmer situation than ever before. Under these circumstances, it could only change its aggressive approaches and launch an intensive, sustained peace offensive. The purpose of this offensive is not only to try to improve the Soviet image and shift the world attention from its occupation of Afghanistan, but also to promote discord between the United States and its West European allies, stir up the ideological trend of pacifism and torpedo the U.S. plan to deploy new intermediate range nuclear weapons in Western Europe so that the Soviet Union can continue to maintain its partial military superiority over the NATO bloc.

At a time when it has not yet completed its global strategic deployment, the Soviet Union attempted to entice the United States into establishing respective temporary spheres of influence so that it could win time for the completion of its global strategic deployment. This shows that the Soviet Union, although still striking a strategic offensive pose, had no alternative but to change its aggressive approaches and tactics because its ability is not equal to its ambition.

In face of the Soviet challenge, the United States remained on the defensive as far as strategy was concerned. After his inauguration, President Reagan put forward the slogan "Rebuilding national strength." This slogan was set forth in an effort to regain U.S. strategic superiority lost to the Soviets. While increasing military expenditures and expanding armament arsenals, Reagan supported the front countries with more aid, stepped up the U.S. military buildup in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and improved U.S. relations with a number of Arab countries in an effort to win their cooperation with his administration's anti-Soviet strategy. At the same time, he did all he could to curb Soviet and Cuban influences in Latin America. His direct exposure of and attack on Soviet acts of aggression and expansion is especially noteworthy. More recently, he imposed a series of sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the situation in Poland.

In its contention with the Soviets over the past year, the United States has not freed itself from its passive, unfavorable position. The reason is its many weaknesses. For instance, its domestic economic situation has worsened. There have been wide-ranging differences of opinion within the U.S. ruling group with regard to foreign and defense policies. Negotiations with its allies on many matters have been frustrated as a result of the poor handling of ally relations. There has been indecision in readjusting its policy toward Third World countries who, as a result of the hesitation, have expressed their suspicion and discontent. The opposition to its hegemonist policy from the Third World greatly offset its anti-Soviet deployment plan.

Due to the many difficulties involved, the Reagan administration, though it wants to accomplish something, could only withdraw from its hardline position in an effort to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

For example, it expressed its willingness to have a dialogue with the Soviets at all levels, including a summit conference. In a letter to Brezhnev, Reagan even advised him that the two sides should have mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests. This indicates that the United States has many difficulties to overcome in regaining the initiative and, thus, had no alternative but to swallow the bitter pill of showing mutual respect for each other's sphere of influence delivered by the Soviet Union to the American side.

The intensifying rivalry between the U.S. and Soviet superpowers had a continuous impact on the world's hotspots. However, the two superpowers' abilities to influence the development of events declined. There were no major changes in the two hotspots -- Afghanistan and Kampuchea. There, the Soviet Union and its protege, Vietnam -- the big and small hegemonists -- were bogged down deeper and deeper in the face of the brave struggles waged by the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. In the Mideast and Persian Gulf, another hotspot, various forces were engaged in complicated struggles and confrontations. In Central America and the Caribbean, the situation in El Salvador has created another hotspot. Last year, the Soviet Union made a record arms shipment to Cuba and the United States has been rallying various forces to counter the Soviet move which is intolerable to the United States. As a result, this situation has also become very tense. In Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union began a new round of struggle centering on the situation in Poland. The explosion of events in any of these hotspots will have serious consequences on the international situation.

However, the United States and the Soviet Union are clearly not as capable of influencing the situation as in the past. They dared not use force lightly even on events that fell within their spheres of influence. Many countries in the hotspots also did not want themselves manipulated by the two superpowers. These are new developments that merit our attention.

The Third World made notable progress in uniting and cooperating with each other against hegemonism last year. They fought several successful battles. In the UN General Assembly, for example, an increasing number of Third World countries demanded the withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese aggressor troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This has frustrated the plot of the big and small hegemonists to legitimize their aggression. At the Cancun conference, the Third World countries strongly demanded a change in the old international economic order which won favorable response and, to a certain degree, support of the Second World. With the election of the UN secretary general, the Third World countries broke the control of the two superpowers. On the Mideast question, Saudi Arabia put forward an eight-point proposal on achieving peace in the Mideast which has won the widespread praise and approval of the Third and Second Worlds. This shows that the Third World countries are making major new efforts to resolve the questions in the hotspots. Their efforts will have a positive effect on the struggle against hegemonism and the safeguarding of world peace.

The sharpening of the contention in Europe between the two superpowers can only seriously affect the entire European situation and the attitude of West Europe. The relationship between West Europe and the United States is one of unity and contradiction. The main aspect of their relationship is cooperation -- helping each other, as they are in the same boat. West Europe and the United States continually seek to coordinate their actions and strengthen their cooperation. But with regard to specific policies, West Europe's independent trend is becoming more apparent. In addition, because of the growing arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States and the contradictions between the United States and West Europe and within West Europe, a pacifist wave is developing in West Europe. This pacifist movement, which smacks of neutrality, is having a considerable influence on the political situation in West Europe, on U.S.-West European relations and U.S.-Soviet relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTS PARTY FOR DIPLOMATS

OW301846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a New Year's cocktail party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening for diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and their wives, and representatives of the United Nations organizations in China. Also present were leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Ministries of Trade, Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, Education and Culture; the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, proposed toasts to a happy new year and the good health of the guests, and to the friendship between the Chinese people and people all over the world.

UNDP FINANCES SHENYANG TECHNICAL TRAINING

OW120844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Shenyang, January 12 (XINHUA) -- The Shenyang-based institute of metals research under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has completed six classes financed by the United Nations Development Program, said Shi Changxu, director of the institute.

The institute received financial support from the U.N.D.P. in October 1980 and became a training center in materials science. In the six classes, scientists from Britain, Canada, West Germany and the United States lectured on modern metallography, metal thermal deformation, super-conductivity technology, electron beam melting, hydrogen in metals and rapid quenching. The director said that the 400 or so trainees from different parts of the country had learned about current research orientation, latest developments and new techniques in metallurgy in the world.

In the class on modern metallography, Professor Gunter Petzow, of the West German Max Plank Society and editor in chief of PRACTICAL METALLOGRAPHY, and his group gave lectures and demonstrations, and invited Buhler and Leitz, two noted equipment producers, to exhibit their products. All this helped the trainees, the director said. Such new technologies as interference layer and optical etching have been applied in materials science research, he said.

Professor G. Alefeld of the Munich Technical University and his group, in the two weeks of lectures on hydrogen in metals, talked of West Germany's achievements in this field in the last 20 years. The lectures focused on hydrogen-containing materials. They covered phase diagram, phase transformation, thermal dynamics, mechanics as well as the application of metal hydrides in the energy industry and other fields.

The director said that the class had helped to raise the theoretical level of those engaged in research on hydrogen in metals and that outsiders also had benefited from it. A trainee from the institute said that Chinese researchers should draw on the experience of foreign counterparts and focus their work on energy.

Other programs financed by the U.N.D.P. in China include information processing and training for international economic cooperation, earthquake forecasting, deep-bore hole surveying, research of organic geochemistry and an experimental windpower station.

JOHN HOLDRIDGE ARRIVES IN BEIJING, HOLDS TALKS

OW111612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge held talks here today on international issues of common interest and bilateral relations. Later in the evening, Vice-Minister Zhang hosted a dinner for Holdridge.

The assistant secretary of state arrived yesterday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TAIWAN ARMS DECISION

OW120709 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today strongly protested against the U.S. decision to sell aircraft to Taiwan.

Commenting on the U.S. announcement of the decision, the spokesman said in reply to a question of newsmen: The question of U.S. sale of arms, including airplanes, to Taiwan is being discussed between the Chinese Government and the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge who is now on a special trip to Beijing. The U.S. Government has announced its decision to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks are going on. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest against this. The whole question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty, which must be settled through discussions between the U.S. and Chinese Governments. The Chinese Government will never accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. Government.

Further XINHUA Report

OW121324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- While the question of U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan was being discussed between the Chinese and the U.S. Governments, the U.S. State Department yesterday unilaterally announced a decision that the U.S. Government plans to sell so-called "defense articles", including fighter aircraft, to Taiwan. The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has already lodged a strong protest against the U.S. decision.

The State Department announcement says: "This administration has attached a high value to fulfilling the long-standing policy of the U.S. Government with respect to providing such defense articles as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability."

It says that concerned agencies of the U.S. Government "have been addressing the question of Taiwan's defense needs over a period of many months and have taken into careful consideration the many factors which bear on the judgments which must be made in implementing this policy. On the basis of this study, the administration has already taken steps to sell Taiwan items necessary for self-defense. We anticipate further steps of this sort." It continues to say: "A judgment has also been reached by the concerned agencies on the question of replacement aircraft for Taiwan. Their conclusion is that no sale of advanced aircraft to Taiwan is required because no military need for such aircraft exists. Taiwan's defense needs can be met as they arise -- and for the foreseeable future -- by replacing aging aircraft now in the Taiwan inventory with comparable aircraft, and by an extension of the F-5E co-production line in Taiwan."

The announcement says that details concerning this question have not yet been worked out, but, "the President has approved these recommendations."

U.S. PROFESSOR, PRESS COMMENT ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

U.S. Professor Cited

OW101236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 10 Jan 82

["American Scholar Against Arms Sale to Taiwan -- Letters Unpublished in U.S." -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, January 9, (XINHUA) -- American Professor of economics Francis Shieh wrote separately to the WALL STREET JOURNAL and Washington POST on Jan. 5 to refute editorials and articles which had appeared in the newspapers in favor of arms sale to Taiwan by the U.S. Government. In view of the fact that American newspapers scarcely publish letters with views sharply at variance with their own, he mailed copies of his letters to XINHUA for publication.

"As a reader of your journal," said Professor Francis Shieh, addressing the WALL STREET JOURNAL, "I have been exposed to several blatant articles for the best interest of the Taiwan lobbyists rather than the best interest of the United States and China."

Rebutting the January 5 editorial of the JOURNAL which alleged that China issued threats in protesting against U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, Professor Shieh said: "When China has the right to preserve sovereignty, the editorial writer used the word 'threat.' If the Reagan administration sells advanced weapons to Taiwan, would that action be regarded as a threat to China? The peace of Taiwan Strait may be truly threatened as the consequence of such a sale." "The U.S. has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of China. As an American, I do not wish to see the image of the U.S. tarnished by lobbyists. We ought to remember that Taiwan is not a colony of the U.S. and we must respect China as a sovereign nation," he wrote.

He continued: "The writer (of the editorial) concludes with a statement about President Reagan's campaign pledge to keep faith with Taiwan. I wonder if the President remembers American history that his predecessors already pledged to keep faith with China. The United States should continue our good relations with China." "The good relations between the U.S. and China were established by past presidents and I am sure such good relations will be maintained by future presidents. Mr Reagan may or may not be an exception," he added.

The professor also wrote to the Washington POST refuting the article by James Kilpatrick who tried to justify U.S. arms sale to Taiwan on two considerations: honor and strategy. Francis Shieh wrote: "Firstly, honor -- Taiwan is a part of China. Leaders in China's mainland and Taiwan would honor such. The problem of Taiwan is to be decided by Chinese, not by Americans. If we are good Americans, we must honor the sovereignty of China.

"Secondly, strategy -- in light of the global developments, we must cultivate strategic relations with one fourth of the human race to maintain global peace. To describe Taiwan as 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' (by Kilpatrick) is a misnomer because Taiwan is not a part of the United States."

"If the Reagan administration is going to alienate China because of Taiwan, President Reagan would not honor the strategy of our past presidents. That is an anathema."

Miami HERALD Cited

OW100010 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. newspaper the Miami HERALD published an editorial on 4 January voicing opposition to the Reagan administration's weapons sale to Taiwan. The editorial says: Facts may show that the opening up of a new prospect between Washington and Beijing could well be the most masterful stroke in realistic politics in the era following World War II. It enhances the ability of the two countries to counter the Soviet Union.

The editorial points out: Beijing insists that Taiwan is part of China, a principle accepted by Washington when officially recognizing China in 1979. It emphasizes: The Washington-Beijing strategical relations are tremendously valuable and must not be lightly impaired. Yet, it appears that the Reagan administration is precisely impairing these strategic relations by eagerly selling jet fighters to Taiwan. This jeopardizes the interests of the United States, it says. However, this editorial also advises that the United States can go ahead with this transaction through a non-U.S. firm.

YU QIULI MEETS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY HEAD

OW061514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council, met here today with John F. McGillicuddy, chairman of the board of directors and president of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and his party. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Yu expressed his appreciation for the efforts made by the Hanover Trust Company in promoting Sino-American trade and cooperation in banking. He said that broad is the scope of cooperation between the two sides in the future, which is based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Wang Weicai, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, was present at the meeting.

McGillicuddy and his party arrived here January 3 for a visit at the invitation of the Bank of China.

USSR'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS IN 1982 QUESTIONED

OW111708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 11 Jan 82

["Commentary: Will Soviet Union Bless New Year With Peace? -- By Correspondent Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS and major newspapers such as PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and RED STAR have run a large number of articles trumpeting the Kremlin's "peaceful intentions" in the new year. These articles said that the Soviet Union would "make every possible effort to do away with the existing hotbeds of military conflict" and "limit the arms race" so as to turn 1982, predictably a year of "difficulties and complications," into a year of "peace and security". It was also said the Soviet Union wishes that "the new year will return mankind to the orbit of detente and international cooperation".

All this sounds like a Christmas carol. But reports in the first ten days of the year about what the Soviet Union has done lately gave people little hope for the fulfillment of its promises.

Afghanistan is a hotbed of military conflict in South Asia, where the Soviet Union is a belligerent party, an invader. If the Kremlin really wants to do away with that hotbed of war, it can do it easily by pulling its troops out of that country. But in the first days of the new year, it actually has sent in reinforcements, bringing the total strength of its occupation force to some 120,000. This figure, it is speculated, may go up to 150,000 in the next three months.

With its troops on the increase, the Soviet Union is stepping up the war in that country, its armored units mounting many attacks against the freedom fighters and its jetplanes taking off from Soviet airbases and conducting sorties against guerrillas and civilians alike in the northern provinces of Afghanistan.

Kampuchea is another hotbed as a result of Vietnam's invasion with Soviet backing. Since the new year, the Soviets have continued to instigate and support Hanoi in its efforts to intensify the war there. Vietnam has reportedly moved more troops into Kampuchea and amassed them along the border with Thailand. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported lately that Vietnamese troops had launched a heavy offensive against the Kampuchean National Army in the northern part of the country.

The war between Iran and Iraq flared up again around the new year. The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the newspaper of Iran's ruling party, said on January 5 that the Soviet Union "is pleased" to see the continuation of the war, because it deflects the attention of the Muslims from Afghanistan and cripples Iran, and eventually would force Iran to lean to the Soviet Union. Moscow is in fact waiting for the right moment to pick what the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev called the "rippled apple" and put it in its basket.

Recently, Pakistan and India have moved towards the conclusion of a no-war pact and normalize their relations and promote peace and stability on the sub-continent. But the Soviet authorities would have it otherwise. They pressure India not to sign the treaty, saying that a pact with Pakistan would be incompatible with the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship.

And finally, we need only to mention the developments in Poland, which have caused worldwide concern, and the joint maneuvers of Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian Armed Forces to take place by the end of this month and close to the Polish border.

So in between the paeans of peace sung by Moscow, one hears the distant rumble of Soviet tanks. What Moscow has been sowing for 1982 is certainly not the seeds of peace and security in the world.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SOVIET DETENTE

HK111121 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Jun Jun [6511 6511]: "If This Is True..."]

[Text] An expert in Moscow once declared: In the 1980's, "the most important task will be to restore detente, enrich its substance and extend it to all countries."

If this is true, why is there a steady increase in the number of various types of Soviet missiles and nuclear weapons aimed at other countries and in the number of Soviet troops and mercenaries all over Europe, Asia, America and Africa?

If this is true, why is the Soviet Union unwilling to pull out its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan?

If this is true, why should the Soviet Union interfere in the Polish question when it can be solved by the Polish Government and people through consultation?

If this is true, the Soviet Government does not have to vow so solemnly. All it has to do is do something to win the confidence of the world. As a first step, it should cut down its military spending, which is more than double that of the United States, and use the money to make good its failing economy, which is only 60 percent of the size of the U.S. economy. Do you not realize that Soviet military spending is the highest in the world?

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET MOVES TO OUTFLANK EUROPE

HK111114 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 7

[Random notes by Xi Linsheng [1598 2651 3932]: "Alarm Must Be Sounded Constantly"]

[Text] The U.S. journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY recently published an article written in Cairo. After interviewing Egyptian officials concerned, the article put forth the following views: Just as the West is focusing its attention on Europe, the "Soviet Union has already made significant headway in its military plan to divide Africa and the Middle East along the north-south and east-west axes," and is "getting closer and closer to controlling the oil transport line of the West."

To put it more clearly, this means that the Soviet Union is quietly carrying out its strategy of outflanking Europe.

This is probably not a new argument because many people issued similar warnings when the Afghan incident broke out. At that time, the Western Europeans even started a debate on "whether detente is divisible," in other words, whether or not Europe could maintain a tranquil "detente" when the Soviet Union was blatantly invading Afghanistan by force. Many people concluded that when the world was hit by hurricanes and sandstorms, there was no way that Europe could become an oasis of detente.

Two years have gone by. Moscow now finds itself bogged down in Afghanistan; the Soviet economy is in a dilemma; and the Kremlin is uneasy about the Polish situation. In the face of his dismal picture, the Soviet Union again starts a new round of "peace offensive" by clamoring for "nuclear-free zones" and "nuclear arms reduction." As Leonardo da Vinci once said: "Oh! Time! It seems that you have frittered away everything." Some people thus regarded this hegemonist country as a poor dog in the water, thinking that a few soothing touches would make it behave. Many people also took advantage of the upsurge of the pacifist movement in Western Europe to clamor for "unilateral disarmament by the West," "keeping Europe out of crisis" and "a Western front without war," as if a paradise of peace could truly emerge in Europe, a powder keg packed with missiles, tanks and artillery.

To some people, fantasizing is a source of pleasure. However, this is extremely dangerous. When we have gone astray, we need someone to tell us we are heading in the wrong direction. Even a simple repetition of truth should help us sober up. Therefore, it may be helpful to hear what an Egyptian general told the above-mentioned U.S. journal. He said: Since the Afghan incident, the United States has made a lot of efforts and talked at length about setting up a rapid deployment force, which is still "primarily symbolic" to this day. However, the Soviet Union has already quietly deployed in the Middle East a force numbering tens of thousands, which is "capable of moving and amassing anywhere." "If the troops of the Soviet Union and its proxies can control Africa, they will have control over important raw materials needed by the West for the manufacturing of planes. If they can control or destroy the maritime transport of oil, they will be able to make the West knuckle under to them."

This is by no means alarmist talk. On the contrary, it is a true picture overlooked by many and revealed by a general with keen insight. It also sounds the alarm for us.

The onlooker sees the game best. This alarm sounded by an onlooker is not pleasing to the ear of some of the players involved. As a philosopher once said: Health is a passive feeling because people are never aware of it, but sickness is a positive feeling because it puts people on the alert. What is more, Europe today is not as healthy as some people choose to think. Jean Jacques Rousseau once said: "A kind of people keep on bragging about the peace and tranquillity they enjoy under bondage. Actually they are calling the most pitiable state of slavery peace." Toward these sickly people who wallow in peace, it would certainly be of great help to sound the alarm a few times more.

CCP CIRCULAR ON PROPAGANDA WORK DURING FESTIVAL

OW111944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department today issued a circular calling on all localities to do good propaganda work during the Spring Festival so that the masses will enjoy a civilized, healthy and happy festival.

In the light of the situation in each area and unit, the circular calls on all localities during the Spring Festival to energetically give publicity to the series of achievements made on all fronts since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and give publicity to the 10 principles for economic construction and the bright prospects.

The circular calls for efforts to launch rich and colorful cultural activities imbued with educational meaning during the festival.

The circular stresses that during the Spring Festival all localities should launch extensive activities to support the government and cherish the people and to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers to further enhance the close relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The circular calls for proper arrangements for activities among returned Overseas Chinese, personages from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, foreign experts, foreign students and foreign guests, enabling them to spend the festival together with the people of the whole country.

The circular says: Communist Party members, CYL members and cadres at all levels should play a leading role and be models in changing customs and habits, using the "five stresses and four beauties" and achieving a high level of socialist material and cultural development. Through propaganda activities during the Spring Festival, we should make the vast urban and rural areas more joyous, bring about a marked turn for the better in the social atmosphere, increase the masses' enthusiasm for the four modernizations and bring about an upsurge in socialist material and cultural development.

CCP CIRCULAR ON CADRE PUNISHED FOR CORRUPTION

OW112040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- With regard to the case of Chen Shouyang, assistant manager of the Jiangsu branch of the China Machinery Import and Export Corporation, who demanded bribes from foreign businessmen while placing orders for goods abroad, the CCP Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission on 11 January issued a circular: "It is imperative to seriously deal with cases of party members and cadres violating law and discipline."

The circular points out: To correct acts violating law and discipline among party members and cadres, resist corrosion by decadent bourgeois ideas and rectify the party style, the fundamental question is to constantly conduct ideological education, strengthen inner-party democracy, carry out criticism and self-criticism and clear away the political dirt from our ranks. This is an important aspect. However, those who violate law and discipline must be strictly disciplined. All degenerates who have lost their qualifications as members must be expelled from the party. Those who have broken the criminal law must be turned over to the judicial departments for punishment according to law. There must be no indulgence or overleniency to the detriment of the party.

In January last year, Chen Shouyang, assistant manager of the Jiangsu branch of the China Machinery Import and Export Corporation, led Dai Guijie, a staff member and interpreter of the corporation, and Shen Kezhong, deputy director and engineer of the Huaihai leather factory, Xuzhou city, on a trip to Italy to arrange imports of leather machinery. While in Italy, Chen Shouyang played a most despicable trick of claiming to have suffered "loss by theft" and accepted bribes from foreign businessmen as "loans."

After taking these bribes, he yielded to the foreign businessmen in trade negotiations, accepting one harsh term after another without regard to the interests of our country. As a result, our country suffered losses politically and economically. While abroad, Chen Shouyang and the two others also embezzled government funds by making false claims in transportation and hotel expenses, tips and so forth and used the money to buy consumer goods for themselves.

The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held that Chen Shouyang's acts were a disgusting case of violation of party discipline and the law of the country with serious consequences, not only causing losses to the country economically but damaging our national dignity politically and undermining the motherland's reputation. He has forfeited his qualifications as a Communist Party member and degenerated into a criminal. The provincial party committee approved the recommendation by its discipline inspection commission to expel Chen Shouyang from the party and suggested that he be dismissed from his administrative positions and punished by the judicial organs according to law. The provincial party committee also decided to circulate a notice on this case within the party in the province.

The circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission points out: The way the Jiangsu provincial party committee handled Chen Shouyang's case is absolutely correct. All other localities should also seriously handle such cases in this way.

The circular says emphatically: Communist Party members' fundamental purpose is to fight for the interests of the people. They struggle hard, shed blood and sacrifice themselves not for personal gain but for the well-being of the people. Some party members, however, have forsaken this purpose. They are pursuing selfish personal interests by any means, speculating and profiteering, smuggling and selling contraband through graft and embezzlement, offering and accepting bribes, appropriating and robbing state funds and property, and so one and so forth, totally forfeiting their qualifications as Communist Party members. In the face of such violation of law and discipline, some party organizations turn a blind eye to them and let them go unchecked; some turn big problems into small ones and handle them perfunctorily; and some intercede for the offenders to get them off the hook and shield them. This state of weakness and laxity of party organizations has resulted in the spreading of certain acts violating law and discipline.

The circular says in conclusion: At present, all party members must conscientiously study and practice the guidelines in Comrade Chen Yun's speech "Tell the Truth, Do Not Save Face," enhance party spirit, resolutely overcome the impurities in organization, ideology and work style among our ranks and strengthen our fighting capacity to take up the important tasks given us by history.

COMMENTATOR ON FEUDAL SUPERSTITIONS, GAMBLING

HK120619 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Ban Feudal Superstitions and Gambling Activities"]

[Text] In building socialist spiritual civilization extensively and thoroughly, it is necessary to vigorously commend civilization and progress and good people and deeds imbued with lofty morality and sentiments and, at the same time, to resolutely crack down on various evil trends. An important problem that merits our attention is feudal superstitions and gambling activities.

In recent years, in some rural areas, cities and towns, feudal and superstitious practices have gained ground to some extent, and gambling activities have also been very rampant, causing extremely bad consequences to the production and livelihood of the masses and social order. The broad masses and cadres are extremely dissatisfied with these kinds of illegal activities and request the government to seriously deal with them and resolutely put a stop to them.

The emergence of feudal superstitions and gambling activities has its roots in both society and history. As a result of the decade of civil disturbance, certain filthy elements which were almost extinct after the founding of the PRC have resurfaced.

The productive forces and scientific and technological levels of our country are comparatively low, the state of ignorance and backwardness has not been completely changed in quite a number of places, particularly in remote districts, and, in addition to these, natural disasters have brought about temporary difficulties. These factors have provided fertile ground and conditions for evil trends.

Feudal and superstitious practices and gambling activities have seriously corrupted social customs and poisoned people's souls and seriously harmed the bodies and souls of youths in particular. As a result, some people have become criminals, disturbed public order, destroyed the normal order of society, work and study, obstructed the implementation of the party's principles and policies and adversely affected the four modernizations drive. We should by no means regard this as unimportant.

It is necessary for the CCP committees and government at various levels to overcome weakness, strengthen leadership in earnest and mobilize the masses to wage a resolute struggle against the unhealthy phenomena of feudal superstitions and gambling. With respect to an extremely small number of bad people and ordinary masses participating in these kinds of activities, it is necessary to strictly differentiate between the two types of contradictions. With respect to the masses, it is necessary to publicize science, conduct education in atheism and the socialist legal system, do patient and meticulous ideological work, warn them of the consequences and prevail on them to stop or not to participate in these kinds of activities. With respect to the criminals who have broken the law and cheated people of their money or done people harm by feudal superstitions and gambling activities and who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions, it is necessary to seriously deal with them according to state law. With respect to some individual elements who are opposed to the socialist system, who look upon the party's principles and policies with hatred and spread political rumors and engage in counter-revolutionary sabotage by intentionally exploiting feudal superstitions, it is necessary to crack down on them severely.

Freedom of religious belief is different from feudal and superstitious practices. It is necessary to strictly differentiate between them and deal with them in different ways. Normal religious activities should be protected, but feudal and superstitious practices should be banned. Those who form reactionary secret societies that have been banned by formal decree will be punished according to law if the societies come to life again and resume activities. Witches and sorcerers are strictly prohibited from reviving feudal and superstitious practices.

CCP members and CYL members should play an exemplary role in the struggle to check this evil trend; they are absolutely prohibited from participating in these kinds of activities. Those who participated in them in the past should make a self-criticism and stop their activities immediately. Those who refuse to listen to admonitions should be given disciplinary action within the CCP or CYL and those who have violated the criminal law should be punished according to law.

Promoting mass cultural and recreational activities to enrich the peasants' spiritual life and publicizing atheism and communist morality and practice in the forms loved by the peasants are effective measures to resist these evil trends. During the coming Spring Festival, all localities should make arrangements for more cultural and sports activities and theatrical performances which are appropriate and beneficial to body and mind which imbue recreational activities with education, in order to raise the cultural levels of the masses and promote socialist spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON LAND MANAGEMENT

HK120600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Treasuring Every Inch of Land Is Our National Policy"]

[Text] Our country has a huge population, but limited arable land. This is a contradiction. This contradiction will become more and more acute with further population growth and with construction developments.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Our state policy should therefore be to treasure and use every inch of land rationally." We must attach great importance to this cause.

For a long time in the past we have been apt to see our country only as having a "vast territory and abundant resources" without paying sufficient attention to the fact that our country has a lot of mountainous areas and deserts and large tracts of gobies and that per capita area of arable land is little; in addition to this, we lack experience and have not been able to work out a complete set of regulations and measures for land management, with the result that during the 20 years between 1957 and 1977, the use of land for urban and rural construction, the disregard of land eroded by natural disasters and other reasons reduced China's arable land by more than 400 million mu. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the peasants have become well-to-do with the gradual implementation of the rural economic policy. They have built a large number of houses. The commune- and brigade-run enterprises have thrived. Under such a new situation, the area of arable land would further shrink if we did not strengthen land management and stress the rational use of land. In a few years, at most in a couple of decades, there would be no arable land in suburban areas of some cities and townships and in those rural areas where the population is fairly concentrated. Now is a time of great urgency to pay attention to this problem. We must pay as much attention to land management as we do to the population issue; and exercise strict control over the use of arable land.

"It is necessary to respect the rights of a commune or brigade in managing its own affairs. Communes, brigades and peasants want to use some land to build houses. Why should we interfere with them?" This view is erroneous. Even with the implementation of the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility systems throughout China, the system of public ownership of the basic means of production (mainly the land) will never change. Commune members have the right to use private plots (hills) and farmland under contract for farming. However, they do not own the land. They are not allowed to sell or buy land, rent it out or illegally destroy farmland for the sake of building houses. The use of land for building houses in rural areas affects the relations between the individual and the collective, between livelihood and production and between those who are doing processing and those who are engaged in agricultural production in communes and brigades. Efforts must be made to make unified planning with due consideration for all concerned and to make rational arrangements. A laissez-faire attitude or the practice of paying attention to one side only runs counter to the long-term interests of thousands of households. Land is a limited resource and is a means of production that cannot be reproduced or replaced. The utilization of every mu of land reduces this resource that much less. Where there is a shortage of arable land it is necessary to strengthen leadership and educate the broad masses of the people by teaching how to use every inch of land rationally. It should be understood that our "belongings" in this respect are not much and that any unbridled waste would not only cause losses to this generation but also have irreparable serious consequences to the coming generations.

For many years there has been a tremendous waste of land. One of the major reasons is the laxity of the legal system and lack of land management. In April last year, the State Council promulgated an "urgent directive on banning the illegal use of arable land in rural areas for building houses," and this aroused the attention of local governments at various levels. Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Guangxi and other provinces and regions carried out legislative work well and worked out specific measures for strengthening land management. Marked results have been achieved in some localities where the unhealthy tendency of destroying farmland for the sake of building houses has been basically stopped.

Their main experience is that not only should the provinces and regions formulate methods of land management, both the cities and counties should also work out methods for putting them into effect and both communes and brigades should draw up "village regulations and peoples pledges" for land management, so that there is an organization or personnel for land management at every level and so that there is a network of land management from the upper to the lower levels, thus laying a foundation for the implementation of land management work. All localities must carry out legislative work well and strengthen management in close keeping with their own conditions. In making use of land for housing projects from now on, it is necessary to strictly implement the legal system of submitting applications for review and approval. No government organs, enterprises or individuals are allowed to illegally seize land for building houses or exceed their authority in approving the use of land. The suburban areas of cities and townships should exercise strict control over the seizure of arable land, and pay attention to ensuring that ample land is available for growing vegetables. It is necessary to seriously deal with those who violate the legal system of seizing land to build houses, no matter who or what unit. For those involved in serious cases, everything on the land will be confiscated according to law.

It is necessary to guide the housing issue onto the correct path through a unified plan. Investigation of agricultural natural resources and division of agricultural districts that have been conducted in all parts of the country are a basic work for the unified planning and rational arrangement of rural construction. Those counties having already completed the division of agricultural districts must work out a general plan for land utilization and a plan for the use of land in communes and brigades. On the basis of their natural and economic conditions, they must make unified arrangements for the use of hills and rivers and for the laying out of forests, roads and villages; and determine the layout and boundary of a village or township. Attention must be paid to suiting measures to local conditions, to fully utilizing the shape of the hills and the terrain and to combining the long-term with immediate interests. It is necessary to map out plans well for the use of land in rural areas for building houses on the basis of the principle of practicing economy in the use of land, doing everything favorable for production and providing convenience for people's livelihood. In capital construction, it is necessary to strictly limit the use of land, even if it is absolutely necessary to use arable land. It is essential to work out plans to build houses which have compact and rational layouts and structures. It is imperative to select forms of construction and building materials according to local conditions and to build houses upwards wherever possible. Practice in some provinces has proved that, through unified planning and rational arrangement, it is possible not to use or to use little arable land and some have even succeeded in increasing arable land area when transforming old villages and townships. The Xinjiang commune's Xinde production brigade in Haining County, Zhejiang Province, has reduced the use of land area by 39 percent in transforming old residential houses and building a new residential area through unified planning. Every household of commune members has two rooms on both the first and second floors, a courtyard, a pigsty and a sheepfold. The commune members said elatedly: "The new housing is fine. We live comfortably but it takes up little land."

It is estimated that, with the development of commodity economy in the rural areas and the continued increase in the income of the commune members, an upsurge in house building among the 800 million peasants will emerge in the next 5 or 10 years. It is necessary for the leadership at various levels to foresee new problems that may follow the excellent situation, act quickly and move ahead with land management work and rural construction planning as speedily as possible. The people's congress and government of every county should include this work on the agenda, ensure it organizationally and technically, foster models of different types, gradually transform the rural areas that are still relatively backward at present and build them into prosperous, rich and civilized socialist new ones.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON ENTERPRISE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW111323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "Good System Should Be Coupled With High Political Consciousness"]

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The implementation of the economic responsibility system is important for overcoming the tendency to eat from the same big pot and to practice egalitarianism among enterprises and among workers in an enterprise. It helps to arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. It is believed to have given a new motive force to the development of industrial production in China. The introduction of this reform has exerted far-reaching influence and has taken a correct course. On the whole, good results have been obtained in this respect.

What deserves our attention is the uneven development. After implementing economic responsibility systems, many enterprises have significantly improved their economic results, but, in some enterprises, the economic results are not significant and there are problems, like declining product quality, rising consumption of raw materials and energy in production and a smaller profit turned over to the state. What are the reasons? The national forum on ideological and political work in industrial and transport departments, now being held in Tianjin, has provided us much food for thought.

Comrades of industrial departments in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Sichuan, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Shanxi attending the forum have talked about their experiences in this respect. They have listed numerous facts to show that system is not all-powerful and that a well-developed system needs to be put into practice by man, whose actions are dominated by his thoughts. Now industrial and transport enterprises in all areas have implemented the economic responsibility system, but with widely differing results. Technology, equipment, the supply of raw and semifinished materials and the amount of work assigned to these enterprises, particularly the very imperfections of the economic responsibility system itself, may be reasons, but a very important reason is their ideological and political work and the people's political consciousness. If an enterprise has done its ideological and political work well and its workers have high political consciousness, then the economic responsibility system will be constantly improved, problems arising can be readily solved and good results obtained from the economic responsibility system. On the other hand, if an enterprise has done a poor job in its ideological and political work and its workers have low political consciousness, then it would be hard for the economic responsibility system to develop soundly, one would feel powerless in the face of contradictions and difficulties and good responsibility systems would not yield anticipated results.

What deserves our special attention now is that, in the course of implementing the economic responsibility system, some workers are interested merely in their personal immediate interests and disregard the overall and long-term interests of the state. Moreover, a few cadres are accommodating unhealthy thoughts and sentiments and are taking improper measures to retain more profits and share them among enterprises and workers, thereby damaging the state's interests. Therefore, it has become an important and urgent task in an enterprise's ideological and political work to teach cadres and workers to keep in mind the overall situation, to assume the role of a master in correctly handling the relationship between the interests of the state, the enterprise and the workers and to make greater contributions to the state.

Party and administrative leading cadres of industrial and transport enterprises should earnestly do ideological and political work well and cultivate the sense of responsibility of workers as masters in the entire process of implementing the economic responsibility system.

When arranging production plans, see to it that goods are produced according to the needs of society, under the guidance of state plans, and avoid going merely after profits. When defining the proportions of profits to be shared or setting the targets for profits to be achieved through shared responsibilities, the figures should be bold and reasonable. One should not purposely hold down baseline figures or proportions in order to retain more profit, which will affect the state's financial revenues. In implementing the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to fulfill technical and economic targets in their entirety, strengthen cooperation to generally improve the enterprises' economic results, strictly examine and enforce established measures for rewards and penalties bear in mind the overall situation and make greater contributions to the state.

DENG ZHAOXIANG NEW PLA NAVY DEPUTY COMMANDER

OW090939 Fujian Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Deng Zhaoxiang, deputy commander of the PLA Navy's North Sea Fleet, was recently appointed deputy commander of the PLA Navy.

Deng Zhaoxiang was formerly the captain of the Kuomintang navy cruiser Chungking. He defected with his ship at Wusongkou, Shanghai on 25 February 1949 and joined the PLA. In the past 3 decades and more, he has contributed to the building of the people's navy. His naval career spans 61 years going through the period of the Beiyang warlords and Kuomintang rule. As old China had no defense of its territorial waters, he was determined to save the country by joining the navy and cherished high aspirations. Nevertheless, his ambitions were not realized at that time.

Since 1949, he has taken part in the building of the people's navy in new China. He is very proud of the powerful Chinese navy and is very happy that it is reliably defending China's vast territorial waters. When he was informed of his new appointment, he emotionally pledged to dedicate the rest of his life to the modernization of the people's navy and to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland.

GENG BIAO, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CHESS MEETING

OW102122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- An entirely new kind of nostalgic weiqi meeting was held this morning at the Beijing stadium to commemorate Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Premier Chen Yi for their contributions to the weiqi movement in our country. Geng Biao and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme attended the meeting and took part in a joint match.

The weiqi meeting was jointly sponsored by the China Weiqi Association, the XINTIYU [NEW SPORTS] magazine and the Shanghai weiqi monthly. The meeting was also attended by Li Menghua, Rong Gaotang, Liao Jingdan and many other weiqi lovers.

The "nostalgic" cup quick weiqi tournament, sponsored by the China Weiqi Association, the XINTIYU magazine and the weiqi monthly, began this afternoon and will end on 14 January.

DETAILED INCOME TAX REGULATIONS FORMULATED

HK110656 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1255 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Report: China Formulates Detailed Regulations for Implementation of Foreign Enterprises Income Tax Law]

[Text] Fuzhou, 6 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China has formulated detailed regulations for implementing the law governing income taxes for foreign enterprises. The draft of these regulations was discussed at the national work conference on taxes for foreign enterprises held from 22 to 28 last December in Zhangzhou, Fujian, by the Ministry of Finance.

"The law governing income taxes for foreign enterprises" was adopted on 13 December 1981 at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and was brought into effect from 1 January this year. Conforming to the principle of generosity and simplicity, the draft of the regulations for implementing the law governing income taxes for foreign enterprises makes explanations and concrete stipulations on the following eight aspects: the range of income taxes, the calculation of taxable income, the depreciation of fixed assets, the amortization of intangible assets, the calculation of taxable income by means of approved profit rate, the valuation of distributed products, the calculation and levy of withholding taxes and the strengthening of tax management.

For foreign enterprises which cannot offer effective certificates on costs and expenditure, and to which the normal way and procedure of calculation is inconvenient, the draft evaluates their taxable income by means of approved profit rate or prescribed profit rate, that is, to levy their income taxes in accordance with the profit rate approved by the tax authorities in consideration of their net proceeds from sales and business earnings and with reference to the profit of other enterprises of the same or similar trade.

The regulation draft also makes some explanations of article 11 of the income law concerning the "dividend, interest, rentals, royalties and other sources derived from the PRC." It has been made clear that taxes will be levied in accordance with the total amount of income. As for the equipment and other property leased to users within China by companies and enterprises outside the Chinese boundaries on a lease basis, and where the hire charges include payment for this equipment and property, the latter will be deducted and not be included in the taxable charges.

The regulation draft explains the "establishments" in the PRC mentioned in article 1 of the income tax law as business organizations, places or agents engaged in production and business. They mainly include management organizations, branch organizations, factories and places for exploiting natural resources, places for contracted projects, such as building, installation, assembling and exploration, and business agents who are authorized to arrange business and to sign contracts on behalf of the enterprises. They are all taxpayers.

In order to calculate the taxable income, the regulation draft makes a formula for the calculation procedure and the principle for evaluating profits and losses, which is simple, clear and rigorous, and is convenient for taxing authorities at various levels and for taxpayers. In the items concerning expenditure, the draft stipulates that the income from interest on loans by foreign enterprises given under normal and rational conditions can be regarded as expenditures and be deducted from income tax. This is also applicable to rational expenditures in social intercourse which are necessary for production and business, and do not exceed the prescribed limit.

The regulation draft also makes explanations and concrete stipulations on handling offences violating the provisions of the income tax law and of evading or refusing to pay income taxes mentioned in article 15 of the income tax law.

According to the opinions of the conference, the Ministry of Finance will make some further amendments to this regulation draft for implementing the law governing the income taxes for foreign enterprises before promulgating and putting it into effect.

BEIJING ORGANIZATIONS ENCOURAGE GROUP WEDDINGS

OW09C428 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Many group weddings will be held in the Chinese capital during the forthcoming Spring Festival or Chinese lunar new year which falls on January 25 this year. This three day national holiday is considered a propitious time for young people's marriages.

Some 40,000 young couples are expected to get married during this period and group weddings are being encouraged in an effort to change the social custom that makes weddings an occasion for extravagant feasts, according to a recent circular issued by the municipal trade union, youth league, women's federation and youth federation.

The circular urged young people to join in group weddings on a voluntary basis. They will be arranged by local factories, shops, hospitals, neighbourhoods, government units, rural communes and production brigades. Brides and bridegrooms will be given red certificates as a memento of the wedding.

Many young people as well as their parents have written to the government and the press, complaining about the old custom of lavish receptions and the giving of costly gifts.

Some 200,000 young couples got married in 1981, 34 percent more than in 1980. The rising marriage age population is a result of the baby boom of the 1950s when family planning was not encouraged in China. The legal marriage age is 22 for men and 20 for women.

METEOROLOGY UNITS IMPROVE FORECAST SERVICE

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Meteorological departments in China succeeded last year in timely forecasting of floods, droughts, windstorms and other calamities, which helped minimize losses. Many units were commended by the government, according to Xue Weimin, director of the Central Meteorological Bureau.

The director said the advance and precise forecasting provided the basis for local governments to make the right decisions about fighting these natural calamities. Last summer there was a period of continuous rain in the upper reaches of the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers. There was also a long spell of drought in north China and typhoons No 14 and 16 swept over the coastal provinces and cities in the southeastern part of the country.

Xue Weimin said in recent years the meteorology bureaus had begun to pay more attention to weather conditions which might affect offshore oil exploration, railway transport and other such fields. In the past they mainly tried to serve agriculture.

Director Xue said the current national conference of heads of meteorological departments held in Beijing is satisfied with the progress in meteorological work.

The director said China has many ground stations and also uses sophisticated technology such as radiosonde for monitoring atmospheric conditions. In 1981, the accuracy rate for long term weather forecasting was higher than in 1980 and short-term forecasting for two or three days was quite precise. He said that according to the appraisal of annual meteorological work published by the World Meteorological Organization, China forwarded meteorological information to other countries quickly and accurately in 1980. China's relay of information to the world organization was 99 percent for surface weather observations and 98 percent for radiosonde. This ranks as advanced.

Director Xue said the Chinese meteorological departments are improving equipment. Many meteorological stations now have advanced radar and electronic computers. China ranks at the top among countries possessing a large number of meteorological satellite receiving systems. Last year, China imported navaid facilities, air pollution monitoring instruments and other advanced equipment.

The director noted that China's meteorological equipment is still not up to that of developed countries. "But we got good results in all spheres of the meteorological work last year," he noted.

Xue Weimin commended the meteorological workers for their high sense of responsibility and hard work. He said many of the 2,700 meteorological stations in China are located in remote places. The highest station is on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau which is over 4,800 meters above sea level.

Director Xue said China lags behind in meteorological science and technology. However, measures are being taken to catch up with advanced countries. Last year, China strengthened scientific and technical cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization, and with the United States, Japan, France, West Germany and other countries. Thirty people were sent abroad for advance study and training last year. Domestic scientific research and personnel training are also being expanded.

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION MEETING HELD IN BEIJING

OW092339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the recently held national conference of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional standardization bureau directors, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out: to consolidate the enterprises and increase economic results, it is necessary, first of all, to strengthen standardization because it is a fundamental task. Enterprises must not be content with meeting national standards, for it is not in the interest of improving product quality and enhancing competitiveness.

He stressed: departments engaged in standardization work must grasp international standards in good time, particularly product standards of the world's industrially developed countries. Otherwise, our enterprises, while talking about reaching or surpassing international standards, will find themselves not even knowing what the international standards are.

The national conference of standardization bureau directors was held in Beijing 3-5 January. The conference set the following goals for standardization work in 1982:

- Strengthen agricultural standardization so that agricultural production and management will be built step by step on a scientific basis. At present it is necessary first of all to lay down the standards for the quality and breeding of crop seeds.
- Do a good job in standardizing light industrial and textile products with the stress on setting national standards and trade standards for good, clothing and daily-use products.
- Continue to develop work on energy standardization and setting standards for energy consumption by different types of enterprises to improve energy management. A scrapping standard should be established for equipment that consumes too much energy to spur the departments concerned to carry out technical transformation on that equipment or replace it.
- Do a good job in standardizing heavy industrial products.
- Further strengthen product quality control and serve the improvement of product quality.

In 1982, the state standardization bureau will, jointly with other departments concerned, conduct a nationwide quality inspection on several selected machinery and electric products for daily use and food items that are closely related to the life of the masses.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT ON SEVERAL CURRENT PROBLEMS

HK010950 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 81 pp 2-7

[Article by HONGQI Editorial Department: "Some Questions That Merit Our Attention" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At present, there are several important questions which merit the attention of all comrades of the party. If all party comrades have a unanimous understanding of these questions, they will be able to concentrate their energy and work with concerted efforts to push forward the entire cause of socialist modernization.

THE FIRST QUESTION IS, WHAT IS THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL TASK OF THE WHOLE PARTY AT PRESENT AND IN THE FUTURE?

Reviewing our development in work over the past few years, we should ask, where did we come from and where do we go from here? How far have we come since the smashing of the "gang of four?" In conclusion, first, we brought about a change in the chaotic situation. This was our first achievement. Second, we restored to order things which had been thrown into disorder in the past. This was our second achievement. So, where do we go from here? First, we should promote the national economy; second, we should promote the building of spiritual civilization. We have already scored two achievements, and we are now going to fulfill the other two targets. This is our strategic ideology and is a major affair of our country.

Promoting the national economy and the building of spiritual civilization are two inseparable targets of struggle which supplement the development of each other. We must struggle for the realization of these two targets. We must stress methods in order to struggle. We will not be able to fulfill our targets if we adopt wrong methods. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: In order to cross the river, we must solve the problem of using a boat or a bridge. In the light of this, we see that methods are of great importance. Similarly, the correct methods, the correct means and correct measures are all very important. However, we must not mix up targets and ends with methods and means. The methods and means are not an end but are the bridges or boats for realizing an end. For instance, our economic readjustment is not an end; and we must not treat readjustment as our end. We only carry out readjustment for the purpose of promoting the economy. We are making use of the method of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading," in order to promote our national economy. Our end is to promote the national economy. Another example is criticism and self-criticism, which is only an important method but not our end. Our end is to strengthen party unity and enhance the party's combat effectiveness. In our actual life, many comrades usually regard methods and means as an end. This is a misconception, and we must always pay attention to it.

All our departments and all our work must struggle for realizing the two great goals of promoting the national economy and promoting building of spiritual civilization. Now, it is necessary to remind all our party comrades of our two great goals and remind them to work closely around them. Everything must be subordinated to the two great goals, and everything must serve the two great goals. This is what we call working with concerted efforts and concentrating all energy to struggle for the building of the four modernizations. Otherwise, no matter what you do, it means promoting decentralism, routinism, and selfish departmentalism. Therefore, all work fronts and party committees at each level cannot forget our fundamental target or forget the fundamental interests of the party and the people. However, some of our comrades always forget this question. They only see partial and immediate matters and cannot realize the overall situation or have a more profound understanding of things. What is considered a relatively higher ideological level? The answer to that is always remembering our target of struggle.

THE SECOND QUESTION IS, WHAT IS THE TARGET THAT WE DEMAND OF PROMOTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY? AND WHAT ARE THE MAJOR DEMANDS?

It is impossible for us to suddenly promote the national economy. The national economy will not be promoted by leaps and bounds in a short period of time in the future, particularly in the coming 1 or 2 years or during the sixth 5-year plan period. There are a lot of factors, both subjective and objective, accounting for this. However, the objective factors are the principal ones. The CCP Central Committee is very determined to forbid the pursuit of high quotas and forbid forcing any areas or departments by assigning high production quotas.

This point has been made very clear. However, at the same time, the whole party must also understand that the national economy must be developed at a certain speed in the future. In the words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, we must have a practical speed which can be attained by means of hard efforts. This is a good remark of Comrade Deng Xiaoping which explains the relationship between quantity and quality. On the one hand, there must be a demand for a certain quantity and on the other, there must also be strict demands for quality. Comrade Zhao Ziyang recently also made a good remark on stressing economic benefits. His remark bore the same significance as that of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This clearly shows that the kind of speed which fails to fulfill demands of quality and does not take economic benefits into account is a sham speed. If the quality of the products is below average and the products cannot be sold, the more production, the worse the situation will be. This is what we call a sham speed. We made many such mistakes in the past and the lessons taught have been bitter. Nevertheless, we should also realize another aspect. There will not be any real economic benefits without a certain speed or without a certain quantity of production. If productivity is kept low and not much produce is on sale in the markets, how can one say that they bring about economic benefits when production is totally divorced from demand? As Marxists, we uphold the theory of integrating quality with quantity, we must not mechanically separate quantity from quality, and benefit from speed or set one against another.

What speed can we attain in developing the national economy in the next few years? As for agriculture, we are confident that so long as we work in accordance with the present principles and proceed along the present path, the speed of development is very likely to exceed the average annual growth rate of 4 percent fixed during the sixth 5-year plan. For instance, there were 1,622 brigades in 1979 where the per capita income from collective distribution exceeded 300 yuan, and there were 5,569 similar brigades last year, showing an increase of 2.4 percent. And the number of similar brigades is expected to increase this year. Many counties have doubled or increased by several times their agricultural output over the past 2 or 3 years. Many counties have doubled their production in a year, some doubled their production in 2 years, while others increased their production by more than 300 percent in 2 or 3 years. In Shazhou County in Jiangsu Province, the total output of commune and brigade enterprises increased by 270 percent in 3 years, and agricultural and sideline products also increased by more than 150 percent. In Fengyang County in Anhui Province, grain production was so abundant that no one would steal the grain even if it was placed at the door outside the house. RENMIN RIBAO once carried a newsletter entitled "Laughter of People in the Home Village" in which touching scenes of increasing production and income in Feixi County in Anhui Province were vividly portrayed. The family of three mentioned in the newsletter had a total income of 1,500 yuan and the per capita income was 500 yuan. The head of the household humorously said: "I have anticipated the demand put forth by Chairman Hu." In Maduo County in Qinghai Province, the per capita income from collective distribution was above 460 yuan last year. In Haicheng County in Liaoning Province, the agricultural output was increased to 270 million yuan from 170 million yuan and the total output of commune and brigade enterprises to 220 million yuan from 120 million yuan; the average per capita income of the commune members was 300 yuan. So long as we do not make mistakes and implement the right policies, it is possible for the income of the peasants to be increased by 100, 200 or 300 percent in the coming few years. All of us must pay attention to this question: Agriculture is taking the lead at present and is in the ascendant. Agriculture must speed up development of both industry and commerce. We must not underestimate this question, otherwise we will be thrown into a passive situation.

Then, to what extent can industry grow? So long as we work hard, industry can grow at or above the rate of 5 percent, which is a practical and genuine 5 percent. Under the premise of guaranteeing quality and stressing the economic benefits, a faster speed is advantageous while a lower speed is disadvantageous.

If we maintain a very low speed and do not strive to attain a higher speed which can be attained by means of arduous efforts, we will cause five disadvantages. First, we cannot meet the people's demand, and in particular, the demands of the peasants. At present, the purchasing power of the people and particularly those in the rural areas has been largely increased. By the end of September, the savings of rural inhabitants amounted to more than 48 billion yuan, showing an increase of 12.5 billion yuan over the same period last year. Second, we cannot solve the financial problems. We can increase financial revenue only when production is increased. When the country's production is increased by 1 percent each year, financial revenue will be increased by 1 billion yuan and more. Third, it will be harmful to enhancing morale. Fourth, it will be harmful to improving the broad cadres' level of management and administration. Fifth, it will be harmful to the return of Taiwan to the motherland. Of course, we are taking an approach toward speed and of seeking truth from facts. If a higher speed cannot be attained, we should not force ourselves to do so, for even if we force ourselves to do so, we might not be able to succeed. This is what we call "more haste, less speed." We must on the one hand seek truth from facts and on the other, go all out. Going all out means trying every possible means to tap potential. Each place should compare its present production with its best record, that of its neighbors, and that of foreign countries which possess similar conditions. The potential lies in the comparison of these three things. In Changzhou municipality in Jiangsu Province, the total population is 380,000 and the industrial output scored was 3.8 billion yuan. People there summed up their experience as four thousands: Trying thousands of ways, crossing thousands of crags and torrents, saying thousands of words and undergoing thousands of trials and tribulations. This is a good remark which illustrates the spirit of going all out and tapping potential.

THE THIRD QUESTION IS, WHAT IS THE HIGH DEGREE OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION THAT WE ARE GOING TO BUILD?

The building of socialist spiritual civilization, whether at the present stage or in a certain period of time in the future, demands that we work hard in the following four aspects:

First of all, our party must possess the best work style among all proletarian ruling parties throughout the world. Up until the 1950's our party could be said to be the one which possessed the best work style and had a good reputation because of its good work style. Our party is one which takes wholeheartedly serving the people as its sole aim, and upholds unity and observes strict discipline. It is vigorous and bold in struggling for the interests of the nation and its people and possesses the three great work styles of integrating theory with practice, working in close connection with the masses and unfolding criticism and self-criticism. Over the past few decades, our party has established great prestige and image among the people. However, it is pitiable now that our present party work style has become corrupt due to sabotage during the 10 years of upheaval. So long as we restore our proper party work style, people throughout the country will learn from us. Thus, the entire social mood and appearance will change.

Second, people of all nationalities, at all levels and people belonging to different social groups throughout the country must have a high degree of unity and unanimity in ideology, politics and morality. We must maintain close national unity, unity between the army and the government, unity between the army and the people, unity between the workers and peasants, unity between cadres and masses, unity between the party and the masses and unity between party and nonparty which will not be put to rout or broken up. There are a lot of nationalities in such a big country as ours; and some places fail to maintain a harmonious situation regarding relations between nationalities. This has been brought about by history and is a consequence of insufficient education. Our People's Republic has been formed as a result of revolutionary wars, and the army enjoyed great prestige among the masses. However, the army's prestige was infringed upon during the "Great Cultural Revolution," leading to misunderstandings between the army and the people. Hence, the reputation that the army enjoys now is not as good as in the 1950's.

Besides this, various problems also exist in the relations between the workers and peasants, the urban areas and rural areas, the cadres and the masses, party and nonparty and between various places. All these problems can only be solved by means of arduous efforts for a relatively long period of time. If relations between people of all nationalities, at all levels and those belonging to different social groups throughout the country are promoted, and if all people are closely related and mutually dependent and help each other, our country will surely be invincible and will not be defeated by any force or enemy. If we depart from the close unity between people of all nationalities, at all levels and those who belong to different social groups throughout the country, we will not be able to talk about a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization.

Third, our country must on the one hand possess a high degree of democracy and on the other, strict discipline and good social order. At present, our country's democratic life, our legal system and discipline are far from being perfect. We must incessantly improve them. Only by so doing, can stability and unity and a lively political situation be consolidated and developed to a greater extent.

Fourth, we must also have a rich and colorful cultural life, a beautiful environment and sanitation. We must not neglect making the environment green and beautifying it; neither must we neglect sanitation. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the 1950's: We must change prevailing habits and customs and transform China. We should not hold afforestation as a minor affair; it is greatly related to the health of all people and the mental outlook of the whole Chinese nation. It is wrong to look down on these things or not do a good job of them.

Promoting the building of spiritual civilization, we must always grasp these four aspects and must start from the central organs. We must grasp them with both our hands, grasping material civilization on the one hand, and spiritual civilization on the other. Promoting the national economy means grasping material civilization. Analyzing the relationship between the two, the economy forms the basis for spiritual civilization. An effective economy lays a foundation for the building of spiritual civilization. When building of spiritual civilization forges ahead, the people will have a better mental outlook and will make greater efforts which will in turn push forward the development of material civilization. Therefore, we must not separate material civilization from spiritual civilization. Many of our cadres are one-sided; those who are engaged in political and ideological work usually do not understand production, and those who are engaged in economic work are never concerned about spiritual civilization. In the future, no matter what kind of work we are doing, it is necessary to grasp spiritual civilization well.

The fourth question is, what is the enhancement of revolutionary vigor that we forcefully advocate?

Enhancing revolutionary vigor has been put forth by the CCP Central Committee and was directed against certain comrades among our cadres who were lethargic. Advocating enhancement of revolutionary vigor now, we of course should not repeat the erroneous methods which were used in the past. In the past, it seemed that the mention of enhancing revolutionary vigor would mean telling lies and promoting high production quotas; or giving false information, reporting only the good news and hiding all bad news. The enhancement of revolutionary vigor that we talk about today should be manifested mainly in studying the new situation, solving new problems, devising new methods and making a breakthrough. The situation varies every day and there are new problems every day. If we just work in accordance with the old regulations and conventions, we will not be able to devise new methods or make a breakthrough. To enhance revolutionary vigor, we must still do a better job of our studies.

We must read books, including books on theory, history, science, technology, business management; however, we should not read behind closed doors. Although sometimes we must read some books behind closed doors, we should not indulge in it, because it is not of utmost importance. Primarily we must make arduous efforts, go deep into reality and have a thorough understanding of Marxism, modern science, modern technology and modern business management on the basis of integrating theory with practice. Comrade Mao Zedong was correct in calling on us to learn from actual practice. Although learning from actual practice is not the sole approach, it is certainly the principal one.

It is necessary to have a correct understanding of enhancing revolutionary vigor. We must carry out specific analyses when we judge whether a person is vigorous or not; we must not indiscriminately accuse people of being lethargic. Some comrades have become old and are not physically energetic enough for vigorous activities, although they are still mentally enthusiastic. Regarding these people, we should not say that they are lethargic; they are physically weak, as they are influenced by the law of nature. We must take good care of these comrades who have made contributions to the revolution; we must look after both their political treatment and their livelihood. The current problem is that we have not been treating retired comrades well but have been taking very good care of those at their posts. It seems that we have turned things upside down. We should do things in an opposite way: demanding that those at their posts do a good job of their work and taking good care of those who have retired from their posts. Things will not work out as desired if we reverse this relationship. Once at work, people should do a good job at their work until the day they cannot work. By then, they should retreat to the second front. Retreating to the second front means they will be taken good care of by the party organizations. Thus, we will be able to distinguish between right and wrong. This is a question that should be clearly explained.

Some comrades who made mistakes, including serious mistakes, in the past are lethargic because they shoulder heavy burdens. Regarding this, the idea of the CCP Central Committee is to deal leniently with those comrades who made mistakes or serious mistakes in the past and in particular with those who made relatively great contributions to the revolution after they had examined their mistakes to a certain extent. A great number of comrades made mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Both subjective factors and historical conditions accounted for the mistakes, but in a certain sense, the historical conditions are the major factors. Therefore, dealing with them leniently seems to comply with objective reality. Certainly, dealing with them leniently does not mean taking no action against these comrades or dealing with them too leniently. However, adopting the principle of leniency toward the comrades is conducive to bracing up those comrades who made numerous mistakes in the past. Adopting this policy means encouraging our entire party to work in accordance with dialectics, looking at questions from a dialectic point of view and educating the cadres with dialectics. We must understand that mistakes, under certain conditions, can be transformed and similarly, so long as the comrades who made mistakes in the past conscientiously work and correct their mistakes, they can be transformed into good comrades. On the other hand, those comrades who are relatively correct may also be led astray or become hopeless under certain circumstances. Therefore, we must draw the attention of the comrades who did not make any mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to the fact that if they do not maintain vigilance, they may make mistakes. There have been numerous examples of people going from right to wrong because they thought they were always correct and were not heedful enough.

In some cases, some comrades who are energetic and are bold in thought and deed slacken off after a certain period of time. What is the factor accounting for this? In order to get the answer, we must carry out specific analyses of these comrades. Perhaps, some of them slacken off because they have been isolated and made fun of. In some places where unsavory trends are practiced, those comrades who are bold in airing their views and doing new things are usually isolated or attacked. There are really some people who like to nitpick other more active comrades and engage in finding trivial errors. Of course, minor problems should also be pointed out. However, minor problems should be solved simply; we should not make a fuss over them or complicate them. Therefore we should help those comrades who are good on the whole but have a few minor problems, under the premise of supporting them, and encourage them to make greater efforts and do a better job of their work. We must primarily support those who are bold in grasping work and working in accordance with the party's policies. Simultaneously, it is necessary to help them overcome minor faults, and we must not attach primary significance to their minor faults. Otherwise, we are in fact infringing upon their morality and infringing upon the revolutionary vigor of the broad masses of cadres. We must pay attention to this point.

Some other comrades are lethargic because they have no confidence, or rather, do not have full confidence in the future. For instance, what is the root of the unsavory trends which exist among some party members and cadres? The root is that they are very calculating. Then why are they so calculating? It is because they think collective interest is unreliable. They do not believe that the state and the party have any prospects and think that they are unreliable. RENMIN RIBAO has carried an article "Political and Ideological Work Must Strengthen People's Confidence" which merits the attention of our comrades who are engaged in political and ideological work. Our propaganda and ideology must always strengthen people's confidence. How can a revolutionary make revolution if he lacks confidence? If we strengthen people's confidence by conducting more propaganda, fewer people will be so calculating; otherwise, there will be more people engaging in such activity. We do not mean that when we do a good job of propaganda, we will be able to prevent everybody from being calculating, but, at least, there will be fewer people engaging in such activity. We should also draw our attention to another problem. There is really a small number of people engaging in promoting severe individualism. They even hate socialism to the marrow of their bones. Although there is only a small number of such people, we cannot neglect them because they exist now and will continue to do so. It is heard that the "gang of four" is going to wreak vengeance; can they do it? The answer is no. However, there will be troublemakers. We must criticize the troublemakers and must punish according to law those who have committed serious offences. Our party organizations at all levels, masses' organizations at all levels, trade unions and CYL committees must strengthen ideological education on these questions. They must, in particular, promote education in the prospect of, and confidence in, revolution. We must help the masses and in particular, the youths, enhance their awareness, enhance their pride of being a citizen of the PRC and strengthen their confidence in the bright prospects of the socialist motherland.

THE FIFTH QUESTION IS, WHAT IS MARXIST MASS STANDPOINT?

The mass standpoint is one of our party's fundamental stands and viewpoints. We have been repeatedly taught about this by Comrade Mao Zedong over the past several decades. After the "Great Cultural Revolution," many of our party comrades in fact only had a vague understanding of the mass standpoint and the mass line. The situation has gradually improved over the past few years. However, there is still a large number of party comrades who do not have a correct understanding of the mass standpoint and should be reeducated.

First of all, our party serves the purpose of seeking the interests of the people. Besides the people's interests, our party has no other interests. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: Our party takes wholeheartedly serving the people as its fundamental goal and we must wholeheartedly serve the people. Our party members and cadres absolutely cannot seek personal privileges by making use of their powers. Regarding this, many comrades have not maintained sharp vigilance, and the situation or party work style has not yet been improved in many places. We must repeatedly stress our party's fundamental goal. This goal is decided by the nature of our party as a proletarian pioneer force.

Second, we must always be concerned about the hardship of the people, hear the voice of the masses, consult with them and try our best to do good things for them. Although there have been improvements in this respect over the last few years, they are far from being sufficient. Simultaneously, we must pay attention to such phenomenon: When talking about adopting the mass standpoint and doing good things for the masses, many comrades demand money from the state. It seems that they can only manage things with financial support from the state, otherwise they can do nothing. Some cadres even represent certain backward ideas among the masses and "fleece" the state. Here we mean that in some factories, mines and enterprises and in the communes and brigades in the rural areas, a small number of basic level cadres grasp every opportunity to demand money from the state, flaunting the banner of representing the people's interests. This is an erroneous act which infringes upon the interests of the state and violates the overall viewpoint of taking the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into consideration which is consistently advocated by our party. Regarding this question, we must carry out education and criticism within the party. We must point out that in doing this, these people are not representing the masses; that the broad masses never approve of this and that they are only representing the erroneous demands of a very small number of backward people among the broad masses. Currently, we must pay attention to this phenomenon. We must carry out education for the cadres, and in particular, the basic level cadres in taking the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into consideration. Our principle is to simultaneously take the interests of the three into consideration and not to violate the interests of the state and the collective by one-sidedly emphasizing the interest of the individual.

Third, there is another important viewpoint. Representing the interests of the masses, we are not only concerned about the masses' immediate interests but more importantly, we must also be concerned about the masses' long-term interests. Striving for development in production is where the masses' fundamental interest lies. Therefore, we can only gradually promote the masses' livelihood on the basis of developing production. We must not satisfy the masses' immediate interests by means of methods which infringe upon their long-term interests. In addition, we must arouse the enthusiasm of the masses to personally work for their well-being. We call this working for our well-being by ourselves. In saying this, although it does not mean that we can promote our well-being all by ourselves, we can run better and more welfare projects by mobilizing the masses to grasp them with the guidance and support of the state. Our party, trade unions and CYL committees should pay attention to this question. In short, regarding the question of the mass standpoint, we must have a correct and comprehensive Marxist viewpoint.

THE SIXTH QUESTION IS, WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL TASK OF THE LEADING ORGANS?

Comrade Mao Zedong said when he was in Yanan that the leading organs had two great tasks to handle: The first one is to understand the situation and the other is to master the policies. He also said: We will have no right to speak if we do not carry out investigations; and if we do not understand the policies, we will not be able to make correct decisions on policies.

Honestly speaking, our party has been suffering great losses over the past few decades because we have not had a thorough understanding of the situation. Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes himself in his late years because he did not understand the actual situation. This was a very important factor and was a matter of understanding. Comrade Mao Zedong was quite right in saying in "Strategy of China's Revolutionary War" that: "A commander's correct dispositions stem from his correct decisions; his correct decisions stem from his correct judgments; and his correct judgments stem from thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering over and piecing together various kinds of data gathered through reconnaissance." He used the word "reconnaissance" here because he was talking about war. Generally speaking, "reconnaissance" means investigations. Correct understanding stems from investigations and from pondering over and piecing together the data gathered through investigations. This is the most fundamental prerequisite for each level and each leading department to lead work.

Investigations have been relatively more popular over the past few years. However, speaking of the party as a whole, insufficient investigation is still a common problem. On the other hand, most of our investigations are unreliable because the data is usually passed from a lower level to a higher level. For instance, many statistical figures have been invented by the cadres at lower levels and were later reported to the higher levels which believed the figures without doubts. Because the data itself is inaccurate and unreliable, no correct judgments can be made based on it. Therefore, our method of work is to advocate repeated investigations, repeated inspections, independent thought and independent judgment. In other words, it means we must do four things, namely: investigation, study, inspection and supervision. We must treat investigation, study, inspection and supervision as the principal tasks of our leaders at all levels and personnel of all leading organs. We must carry out investigations prior to giving orders.

The shape of China looks like a cock. All is bright when the cock crows. China was liberated and brightened up when the cock in China crowed for the first time. The cock in China crowed for the second time 32 years later, bringing about both merits and flaws. Now, the cock of China is going to crow for the third time for 20 years until the end of this century. The first crow lasted for 28 years, the second crow for 32 years and the third crow will be for another 20 years. In crowing the third time, the cock of China will bring about a strong socialist China, a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized China. Will the third crow resound through the skies? This has to be answered by the whole party, by our 20 million cadres, by our 39 million CCP members and 48 million CYL members, by the 100 million ranks of the working class and the 1 billion people of all nationalities. The Chinese Communist Party which possesses glorious revolutionary traditions, and the Chinese people, our broad masses of party members and CYL members, workers, peasants and intellectuals are bold and hardworking. We will be able to shoulder the great task entrusted to us by history and will victoriously fulfill our goal.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON LEADERSHIP OF PROLETARIAT

HK161015 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "Study Comrade Mao Zedong's Thinking on the Leadership of the Proletariat"]

[Text] The leadership of the proletariat is a fundamental question of the national democratic revolutionary movements in all colonial and semicolonial countries. This can only be solved through the practice of the revolutionaries in these countries, for we cannot find readymade answers in Marx's and Lenin's works.

Soon after its founding, in accordance with Lenin's theory on the necessity of the proletariat's taking part in the national democratic revolution and striving to seize the leadership, the CCP raised the question of the leadership of the proletariat in the bourgeois anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution. However, the whole party was not clear about this guiding ideology and did not firmly carry it out. The emergence of Chen Duxiu's right capitulationism and the failure of the great revolution in 1927 showed that this problem was not really solved.

Comrade Mao Zedong, although not the first to put forth the question of the proletarian leadership in our party's history, was the first to solve this problem by combining theory with practice. Starting from China's historical and social status, he profoundly studied the economic background and political attitude of various classes and the characteristics and laws of the Chinese revolution, developed the Marxist-Leninist ideas on the leadership of the proletariat in the democratic revolution and founded the theory of the new democratic revolution. This was one of Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions to the Chinese revolution, and a good example as well of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This was realistically affirmed by the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." It will be of important significance to restudy these ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong about the leadership of the proletariat for a deeper understanding of the "resolution" and the historical experience of our party.

The Chinese Revolution Could Only Succeed With the Leadership of the Proletariat

The Chinese people have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. Over the past thousands of years, from the Chen Sheng-Wu Guang uprising to the Taiping revolution, there have been hundreds of peasant uprisings in Chinese history, which were unparalleled in world revolutionary history. These uprisings pushed history forward under feudal society, but they all ended in failure. In the last stage of feudal society, the failure was because the peasants, who did not represent the new productive forces and production relations, were not led by a revolutionary political party armed with correct revolutionary theories. In modern times, when China was reduced to the status of a semicolonial and semifeudal society, the proletariat, which was linked with large-scale social production, emerged almost at the same time as the bourgeoisie. But due to its congenital weakness, the bourgeoisie was afraid of the masses, lacked political foresight and the revolutionary spirit of fortitude and thoroughness, and therefore could not be a leading force for the victory of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution. This can be seen from the failure of the 1898 reform movement by bourgeois reformists and the loss of the victorious fruit of the 1911 revolution led by the great revolutionist Dr Sun Yat-sen.

It was decided by history that the tasks of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in China could only be fulfilled under the leadership of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Like the proletariat in all other countries, the proletariat in China also has the basic strong point; that is, it is linked with the most advanced economic form, represents the orientation of the development of social history and is the most progressive and promising class. Besides, its specific characteristics are determined by the specific historical conditions in China. First, being oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and the bourgeoisie, it has a more resolute and thorough spirit of revolt and revolutionary character. Second, since it appeared on the revolutionary stage, it was led by the CCP, the revolutionary political party of this class; thus, it recognized its historical mission earlier than any other class. Third, since the majority of this class came from impoverished peasants, it has special and close relations with the large number of peasants and can easily form an alliance with them. These strong points of the Chinese proletariat enable it to become "qualified to lead the Chinese people's revolution" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, p 1431)

There is no denying the fact that the Chinese proletariat also has weak points. For example, they are fewer in number than the peasants; they are younger than the proletariat in the capitalist countries; they have a lower cultural level than the bourgeoisie; and moreover, they are influenced by feudal and petty bourgeois ideologies. What is the correct approach to these weak points? Do they affect the proletariat's credentials for being the leading class in the Chinese revolution?

Dialectical materialism holds that there are two sides to everything. The Chinese proletariat is no exception. It is not harmful to recognize fully the weak points of the Chinese proletariat, which will help us to maintain a clear head and adopt necessary measures to overcome these weak points step by step. However, it is not correct to unduly exaggerate these weak points and deny the leading role of the proletariat in revolution. The right capitulationism of Chen Duxiu was ideologically due to such a mistake. Since he had one-sidedly exaggerated the weak points of the proletariat and denied its capability of leading the Chinese revolution, he submissively surrendered the leadership in the national democratic revolution to the bourgeoisie, dreaming of a second revolution by the proletariat which became more mature after the success of the bourgeois revolution. This was a subjective cause of the failure of the great revolution in 1927. It was also a profound lesson in history.

We have no objection to comparing the Chinese proletariat with the proletariat in the capitalist countries. But this comparison should be done in essence and in an all-round way. It is true that in comparison with the proletariat in the capitalist countries, the Chinese proletariat came into being much later, has fewer workers of working-class parentage and is more deeply influenced by small producers. But this is only one side of the problem. The other side, which is more important, is that since their coming into being, most of the Chinese proletarians have been densely concentrated in big cities in the coastal provinces of southeast China as well as along land and water communications lines, or concentrated in big enterprises such as railways, mines, sea transportation and textile and shipbuilding enterprises. This was advantageous to the organization and unity of the proletariat, to the spreading of the revolutionary ideas and the development of the revolutionary forces. This characteristic of the Chinese proletariat enabled itself to become very militant and by no means inferior in the ranks of the most advanced proletariat in the world. For example, although there were more industrial workers in Germany in absolute numbers, they were not so concentrated as the industrial workers in China. In 1907, workers in the big German enterprises which employed over 500 workers made up only 14.2 percent of the total of German workers. More than half of the workers were distributed in small enterprises having less than 50 workers. However, in China from 1900 to 1910, according to incomplete statistics, 30 to 40 percent of industrial workers were concentrated in big enterprises employing over 500 workers. (This was chiefly because China's modern machine-building industry was not ordinarily developed from the handicraft or workshop industries.) Having a long period of developing the workshop and handicraft industries, most workers in France (which was called the "home of workshops") and in London were still distributed in small enterprises at the pre-imperialist stage, in spite of their highly developed machine-building industry. By the end of the 19th century, on the average, there were only 5.5 workers in each enterprise in France; and in London, the average was 20. From this we can see that in the developed countries of that time, the proletariat was not so concentrated in big modern enterprises as the present-day great industrial army we see today, and that China's proletariat, though fewer in number, is by no means "narrow-minded, selfish and lax." They have also been trained in modern large-scale production and possess the fundamental character of industrial workers.

The proletariat in China has suffered greater oppression and exploitation than any other oppressed and exploited classes in China or in the capitalist countries in Europe and in America. They worked the longest hours, under the worst conditions, and received the lowest wages. At the beginning of this century, some foreign capitalists who came to China on an investigation tour admitted that although the quality of the Chinese products was not lower than that in England or other developed countries, the wages of the Chinese workers were too much lower than the workers in these countries. Take the textile industry, for example -- according to statistics in March 1910, during the first 10 years of this century, the wages of American, French and Italian workers were 1500 to 2500 percent 700 to 800 percent and 500 to 650 percent higher respectively than those of Chinese workers. This suffering of the Chinese working class naturally made for a more resolute and more thorough revolutionary character. It had no other choice but to accept the Marxist-Leninist theory of social revolution as its guide and firmly take on the duty of leading the Chinese revolution. Of course, there were many reasons for the victory of the Chinese revolution, but these specific fine characteristics of the Chinese proletariat were one of the most important factors for the early victory of the Chinese revolution. Whether compared with the other classes in China or with the proletariat in other countries, the Chinese proletariat is worthy of being the leading class in the revolution.

Unity With Reliable Allied Forces Is a Fundamental Guarantee for the Leadership of the Proletariat

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The Chinese proletariat should understand that although it is the class with the highest political consciousness and sense of organization, it cannot win victory by its own strength alone. In order to win, it must unite, according to varying circumstances, with all classes and strata that can take part in the revolution, and must organize a revolutionary united front." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol 2, p 640)

To unite with dependable allies, it is first necessary to unite with the peasants. This is the key for realizing the leadership of the proletariat. It is also an important development of Marxism-Leninism made by Comrade Mao Zedong on the question of leadership. In the developed capitalist countries, the proletariat was multitudinous and powerful. Therefore, the workers' movement in cities should become the center of revolution. This was required by the theory of adhering to the leadership of the proletariat. In China, since the proletariat was fewer in number and was weaker, the leadership of the proletariat should be realized in the light of China's specific conditions. One of the important aspects in the Chinese revolution was to forcefully develop the workers' movement in cities. After its founding, the party successively led numerous workers' movements in China, such as the strike of the Hong Kong seamen, the strike of the miners in the Anyuan colliery, the February 7 strike along the Beijing-Hankou railway, the May 30 movement in Shanghai, the Guangzhou-Hong Kong strike and the three workers' uprisings in Shanghai. These fully demonstrated the immense revolutionary strength of the working class, and added an epic and moving chapter to the annals of workers' movements in the world. It is necessary to affirm the role of the workers' movements. But since these movements, which shocked the country and the whole world, all ended tragically, the Chinese people had to search for another way to win the Chinese revolution. The Chinese revolution would not have succeeded if the guiding policy of making the workers' movements the center of the revolution had been implemented mechanically. In China, the peasants constituted the great majority of the population and were the main force in the national economy. Together with the proletariat, they were kept at the bottom of society and oppressed by the three big mountains, namely, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. They were the most numerous motivating forces for the revolution. This was the specific characteristic of Chinese society. Only by making the peasants its most reliable allies and the main force of the revolution could the proletariat lead the revolution toward victory. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly pointed out that the Chinese revolution was in essence the revolution of the peasants led by the proletariat, and that the revolutionary war in China was in essence a peasant war led by the proletariat. Thus he pointed out the fundamental meaning of the leadership of the proletariat.

It was not only necessary, but also possible for the Chinese proletariat to realize its leadership over the peasants. As stated above, most of China's proletarians were from the countryside and had very close relation with the peasants. This was superior to the proletariat in some capitalist countries. The proletariat in France was a great class, which established the earthshaking Paris Commune. However, one of the chief reasons for the failure of the Paris Commune was that it did not gain the support of the peasants. In China, it was easier for the proletariat to realize its leadership over the peasants if it went deep into the countryside. But neither the right capitulationists nor the "leftist" adventurists understood the importance and possibility of the leadership over the peasants. They looked down on the peasants and were reluctant to rely on them. They even slandered the peasant movements and divorced themselves from the vast countryside. As a result, the revolution suffered serious setbacks. One of Comrade Mao Zedong's great historic feats was that after the failure of the great revolution in 1927, he resolutely decided to give up the convention of making cities the center of the revolution, after carefully analyzing China's social conditions and profoundly studying the characteristics of the Chinese revolution, and successfully shifted the focal point of the party's work to the countryside. From then on, the revolutionary forces were conserved, strengthened and developed in the countryside and the rural revolutionary bases were established. Thus he had found a special way for the Chinese revolution, which was new to the world history of revolution; that is, to encircle the cities from the rural areas and then capture them. This way was by no means "far away from the proletariat" as some dogmatists were worried. On the contrary, it was a great invention for the proletariat to exercise leadership in the light of China's revolutionary realities.

The national bourgeoisie was also an ally of the proletariat for a certain period of revolution and to a certain extent. So, to realize the leadership of the proletariat, it was also necessary to realize its leadership over the national bourgeoisie. In accordance with China's real situation of semifeudalism and semicolonialism, and by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist methods of class analysis, Comrade Mao Zedong divided China's bourgeoisie into two parts. One was the big bourgeoisie which attached itself to imperialists (that is, the comprador bourgeoisie and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie), and was the target of the revolution. The other was the national bourgeoisie, which to a certain extent was oppressed by imperialism and feudalism. It could become a force in the revolution. To realize the leadership of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, it was necessary to establish the broadest united front on the basis of the strengthened worker-peasant alliance, and have the national bourgeoisie and, under specific historical conditions, part of the large bourgeoisie, participate in this united front, so that the chief enemy could be isolated to the greatest extent possible.

Why was the proletariat able to exercise leadership over the bourgeoisie? First, the proletariat was most resolute and most thorough in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism. Although they were also required to struggle against imperialism and feudalism due to their multitudinous links with imperialism and feudalism, they often showed a tendency to compromise and waver. Therefore, they should have been led by the proletariat, which was firmer in its revolutionary stand. Of course, the national bourgeoisie sometimes rejected the leadership of the proletariat and divorced itself from the revolution. For example, after the failure of the great revolution in 1927, some people turned to support the Nanjing government. But whenever they were oppressed by imperialism and feudalism, they still tended to lean toward revolution. Besides, during the war of resistance against Japan, in the face of the common national enemy, the proletariat was still able to form a united front with part of the big bourgeoisie. Second, in the Chinese revolution, the struggle for the leadership was chiefly the struggle with the bourgeoisie for the leadership over the peasants and other strata of the petty bourgeois class.

Since the proletariat had formed a strong alliance with the peasants and united with the petty bourgeoisie, those of the bourgeois class who wished to take part in the revolution were unable to win over this political force and, under ordinary conditions, had to obey the leadership of the proletariat. Third, through its political party, the proletariat was able to carry out a correct policy toward the bourgeoisie. For example, when it formed a united front with the bourgeoisie, the policy of both unity and struggle, and achievement of unity through struggle was carried out. When the united front split, it dared, and was able to resolutely wage an armed struggle against the big bourgeoisie, simultaneously winning the sympathy and neutrality of the national bourgeoisie. These correct policies enabled the national bourgeoisie to participate in the new democratic united front and to become a motive force in the revolution. They also enabled a part of the large bourgeoisie to participate in the national united front to resist foreign invaders and helped reduce resistance to the revolution.

The leadership of the proletariat was of vital importance in the Chinese revolution. History shows that great efforts should be made to strive for its realization. Whenever the leadership was grasped in the hands of the proletariat, the revolution advanced forward victoriously; and whenever the leadership of the proletariat was not upheld, the revolution met with setbacks and failed. Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on upholding the leadership of the proletariat in the democratic revolution was one of the basic experiences for the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The Proletariat Has the Ability To Lead China's Socialist Modernization

Comrade Mao Zedong creatively solved in theory and in practice the problem of transforming the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat into socialism. The great victory won by China's democratic revolution under the leadership of the party has already become an indisputable historical fact. Has the proletariat the ability to lead socialist modernization? Some of the people have become skeptical as a result of the internal disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Actually, this is an old question. Before the founding of the new China, many people at home and abroad were skeptical of the construction ability of the Chinese proletariat. Comrade Mao Zedong at that time made a positive reply. After the proletariat seized power, this question was always on Comrade Mao Zedong's mind. This question was in fact the continuation and development of his idea on proletarian leadership in the socialist period.

Why has the proletariat the ability to lead socialist modernization? In the first place, as the representative of the most advanced social productive force, the proletariat has become a powerful class force. In the past 30 years, an enormous change has taken place in the class condition of the Chinese proletariat. First is the growth of the proletarian ranks. Industrial workers alone reached 18.8 million in 1980, an increase of four times the figure of 1949; the number of employed workers increased from 12 million in 1952 to 95 million in 1978. Second is the improvement in the cultural standard of the proletariat. Before liberation, the cultural standard of the workers was very low, and most of the old workers were illiterate. Now the workers are at least primary school graduates, and most of them have junior or senior middle school cultural standards. This is of important significance in the mastering of modern production techniques. Third is the increase of new components in the class structure of the proletariat. Since the completion of socialist transformation, a change has taken place in the condition of the intellectuals. On the one hand, most of the bourgeois intellectuals have gradually become intellectuals of the working people. On the other hand, the proletarian intellectuals trained by our party are gradually maturing. At present, most of the intellectuals have already become a part of the proletariat.

In 1979, there were 6.25 million scientists and technicians in the whole country. These people have integrated with the broad masses of workers to form a contingent of technical cadres, administrative cadres and skilled workers of a fairly high level. This is the backbone force of our socialist modernization as well as the important guarantee that the proletariat of our country can lead the socialist modernization.

In the second place, the proletariat has the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and has accumulated rich experience in carrying out socialist modernization. Socialism is a new system unprecedented in the history of mankind. In the process of exploring the path of socialist construction, our party has not only acquired many successful experiences but has also learned many lessons from past mistakes. This is extremely valuable for a thorough understanding of the laws governing the development of socialist society. Just as Lenin pointed out: "The workers are creating socialism themselves, and no matter what mistakes we make we are learning from experience and paving the way for the art of making revolution without making mistakes." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 28, p 64) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has summed up both the positive as well as negative aspects of past experience and gradually mapped out a correct path for socialist modernization suited to China's conditions. (Article 35 of the "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has summed them up into 10 basic experiences). These experiences must still be constantly amplified and developed in practice. Based on these experiences, our party has adopted many policies and solved some of the knotty problems which could not be solved in the past 20 years. A vigorous and dynamic situation has emerged throughout the country and this correct path is beginning to bring its tremendous power into play. This is an important magic weapon of the proletariat for leading socialist construction. Our party has paid an enormous price in order to discover this weapon. However, no matter what, this magic weapon has been discovered by our party and not by any other forces. We cannot say that this is not an important achievement. This is also an indication that our party has become more mature, and that only our party can continue to lead the people of the whole country in socialist modernization.

In the third place, the achievements obtained by the proletariat together with the people throughout the country will enable China to have a solid foundation for socialist modernization. After more than 30 years of effort, China has already developed into an industrial and agricultural country of a fairly high level; set up a series of new and developing scientific and technological departments; built an independent and relatively integrated system for industry and the national economy and basically changed the poor, backward, destitute and disreputable features of old China. There is no doubt that China is still very backward in comparison with some of the economically developed countries. However, the achievements we have obtained in economic construction are not only beyond comparison with old China, but they are also quite impressive judging by world standards. Those achievements, listed in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," will enable us to have no qualms in ranking ourselves among the world's most advanced. The speed of our economic development is faster than that of many countries, and even faster than such developed countries as the United States, Britain and France. Our economic and technological level is higher than that of many developing countries. The living standard of our people is better than that of countries with the same low level of income. The tremendous achievements we have already obtained are the solid foundation for our continued progress as well as for our effort to carry out socialist modernization. This is convincing proof of the ability of our party to lead socialist modernization.

To be sure, our past mistakes and setbacks in political life and economic construction, particularly such a serious mistake as the "Great Cultural Revolution," not only prevented our country from scoring greater achievements which could have been won, but the serious damage they caused has not even now been fully eliminated. This is most distressing. However, we absolutely cannot negate the ability of the party and the proletariat to lead socialist modernization for this reason. This is not only because our party is a proletarian party which serves the people wholeheartedly and seeks neither personal gains or privileges, but because it is also able to correct its own mistakes. Moreover, a certain amount of time is required to completely eliminate the effects of past mistakes and setbacks and particularly to change the backward conditions of China. Marx said: "All defects in existing social relations are historically produced, and likewise, they can only be eliminated by historical development." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 498) Our socialist modernization is characterized by protractedness, complexity and arduousness. Without adequate knowledge of this, we will repeat the past mistake of impetuous and rash advance. However, neither is there any ground for overexaggerating the unfavorable factors of objective aspects nor losing confidence in the economic recovery of the Chinese nation and in the cause of socialist modernization. The correct path we discovered has indicated the orientation for future construction. As long as we properly combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude and energetically work in a down-to-earth manner, under the leadership of the Chinese proletariat and its political party, a modern socialist China with a high degree of democracy and civilization can certainly be built in this Eastern part of the world.

ANHUI HOLDS MEETING ON CRIMINAL TRIALS

OW120159 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A provincial meeting on the trial of criminal cases ended in Hefei on 9 September. [date as heard] The meeting called on judicial personnel to seek truth from facts, act strictly according to law and correctly employ it as a weapon to deal still heavier blows on criminal activities so as to maintain public security and safeguard the four modernizations.

The meeting pointed out that since the second national conference on trial of criminal cases, people's courts at all levels in the province, under the party committee leadership, have constantly swept away the influence of left ideas rooted in the guiding ideology, conscientiously implemented the criminal law and the law on criminal procedure and properly dealt with cases according to law. Correctly using the law as a weapon, they have severely punished a number of counterrevolutionaries whose offenses created serious harm to the state and have swiftly dealt heavy blows on a small number of criminal offenders who seriously disrupted public order. People's courts at all levels have done a great deal of work to further improve public security in the province.

The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to further improve the work of bringing criminals to trial and deal accurate and quick blows on active criminal offenders according to law in the interest of safeguarding the four modernizations. The people's courts at various levels must resolutely strike at counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and must, in compliance with the law, severely and quickly deal with murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, criminals who set explosions, and other offenders who seriously disrupt public order. They must not show mercy on all these criminals. At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between the above listed offenders and criminals receiving lighter or mitigated penalties so as to deliver telling blows on the minority while demoralizing the majority of them. By so doing, it will be easier to polarize, educate, reform and save criminal offenders and to prevent new crimes and reduce the number of offenders.

Efforts should be made to strengthen judicial supervision over court trials, conscientiously handle cases appealing for justice, complete the reinvestigation of cases filed during the Cultural Revolution and totally and thoroughly correct the frame-up, false and wrong cases of those 10 years. No perfunctory work in this matter will be accepted. It is imperative to conscientiously implement the policies, laws and decrees of the party and the state, act strictly in accordance with the law, base the conclusion of any case on facts, give weight to results of investigation and pass sentence based on facts and reliable evidence. Cases that should stand public trial as stipulated by law should be so handled. It is necessary to improve work style, strengthen investigation and research, understand the new conditions, study the new problems and put forward methods and opinions on how to solve problems so that trial of criminal cases can be improved in the interest of effectively combating active criminal offenses. We should rely on party leadership, closely coordinate the public security and procuratorate agencies and act in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and adhering to the law to solve problems encountered. The meeting urged the cadres and guards of the people's courts in the province to brace up, work on a solid basis and handle criminal cases according to law and in the manner of seeking truth from facts so that trials of such cases can be improved in 1982.

Comrade Yen Youmin, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

NANJING PLA PROMOTES GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE TIES

OW091406 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] In 1981 the Nanjing PLA units made new achievements in conscientiously implementing the instructions of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and the General Political Department on strengthening army-government and army-people unity and on launching support the government and cherish the people activities with an accent on enhancing the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. As a result, army-government and army-people relations are more intimate than ever.

The party committee and political organs at all levels in the Nanjing PLA units have attached much importance to the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people under the new situation. Various units look upon this work as an important political task and have assigned special persons to take charge of it, discuss it regularly, put forth new demands and check on its progress. In the meantime, leading members at all levels have also personally taken charge and led major support the government and cherish the people activities and studied problems undermining army-government and army-people relations in order to solve them in a timely manner.

Because some fighters of a certain antiaircraft unit stationed in southern Jiangsu violated discipline among the people, thus undermining army-people relations, the party committee of that unit called a special meeting to discuss this matter and later sent two leading members of the unit to call on the people and other units concerned to apologize. As a result, army-people relations improved.

In carrying out the support the government and cherish the people activities, the Nanjing PLA units have upheld the documents, guidelines, policies and decisions of the State Council and the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and taken the initiative to consult with the local people in solving matters affecting army-government and army-people relations. The Nanjing PLA units have considered giving support to the local people in developing material and spiritual civilization as the focal point of the support the government and cherish the people work under the new situation. Various units have set up a system linked with local communes, brigades, factories and mines to support industrial and agricultural production in selected areas. Units stationed in cities and towns have also supported local industrial production.

According to statistics, in 1981 the Nanjing PLA units put in more than 1.52 million workdays in support of the local people, dispatched an equivalent of 29,000 trucks on various occasions to help transport all kinds of supplies amounting to 11.7 million dun km, repaired 58,000 pieces of farm machinery and tools, planted 1.51 million trees and rendered medical service to 1.24 million people on various occasions. They also took part in rescue and relief operations on 905 occasions in which they rescued a total of 1,567 people and saved 6,500 dun of supplies. In the support the government and cherish the people activities, the Nanjing PLA units have paid attention to strengthening ties with the local people and governments in improving understanding and fostering friendship between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS CORPORATION CEREMONY

OW080452 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A ceremony marking the founding of the Jinling General Petrochemical Corporation was held at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing municipality today. Attending the inaugural ceremony were the responsible personnel of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Zhou Yifeng, Wang Bingshi and Chen Yusheng.

Approximately 3,000 persons attended the ceremony, including responsible Comrades Liu Lin, Liu Feng and (Kang Yiyuan) of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee and the Nanjing Municipal People's Government; (Zhao Weichen), member of the State Economic Commission under the State Council; Sun Xiaofeng of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry; Qin Zhongda of the Ministry of Chemical Industry; (Ji Shixiang) of the Ministry of Light Industry; (Qi Guang) of the State Administration of Supplies; and cadres and workers from the various departments concerned in Jiangsu and enterprises under the Jinling General Petrochemical Corporation.

Wang Bingshi, vice governor of Jiangsu Province, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Jinling General Petrochemical Corporation, and Vice Minister of Petroleum Industry, Sun Xiaofeng was elected first vice chairman of the corporation. Meanwhile, (Kong Fanlin), deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Chemical Industry, was elected general manager of the corporation, and five others elected deputy general managers.

XU JIATUN URGES JIANGSU TO LEARN FROM DAQING

OW100956 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial and the Nanjing Municipal Federations of Trade Unions held a Spring Festival tea party at the Nanjing workers' cultural hall on the afternoon of 9 January. Ding Keze, chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the party at which Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech. Liu Lin, (Xu Yu), Wang Zhaoquan and (Hu Liangjue), responsible comrades of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government and the Standing Committee of the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress, attended the party together with 100 model workers and advanced workers.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, first extended warm congratulations to all present on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee. Comrade Xu Jiatun said we made remarkable achievements in the past year. However, many shortcomings remain to be overcome in our future work. First, we must launch an extensive movement to learn from and publicize the advanced on the industrial and communications front throughout the province. It is necessary to unfold activities to learn from Daqing and the advanced and to develop a practice of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and surpassing each other in learning from and catching up with the advanced. We must give full play to the backbone role of the model workers and advanced elements in these activities. We must support and popularize healthy tendencies and suppress unhealthy tendencies and practices. In learning from the advanced, we must proceed from reality, pay attention to actual results and avoid formalism. The advanced should also adopt a "one divides into two" attitude and learn from others' strong points to offset their own weaknesses in order to constantly make new achievements.

Everybody spoke freely at the party. All present unanimously passed a proposal to all workers on the industrial and communications front throughout the province for launching the movement to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and surpass each other.

SHANGHAI GARRISON GETS REGULARIZATION TRAINING

OW041023 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 3 January, the Shanghai Garrison Command held a meeting to mark the beginning of the regularization training of its cadres at and above the company level. Commander Wang Jingkun, Political Commissar Zhang Chen and other leading comrades attended the meeting.

The more than 600 cadres at and above the company level taking this training will all live in companies like ordinary soldiers. Through rigorous training, they will set an example for the regularization of the units.

TIE YING VIEWS ZHEJIANG GRADUATE JOB PLACEMENT

OW070046 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The provincial office in charge of education, public health and physical culture and the provincial bureau of higher education invited some 200 representatives of graduating college students, their parents and faculty members in Hangzhou to attend a forum held at Zhejiang University on the morning of 6 January.

Attending the forum were Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Jiayang, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor; Liu Dan, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government, Comrade Tie Ying first extended greetings to nearly 6,400 graduating college students from the entire province, who would soon take up their posts, and expressed satisfaction with the achievements and progress made by these students.

Comrade Tie Ying spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit of all members of the graduating class in the chemistry department of Zhejiang University, as well as the majority of the graduating students of the other institutes of higher learning, in resolutely attaching importance to the interests of the state and in unconditionally accepting unified job assignments. He called on all graduating students to regard it as their own duty to make China prosperous and strong, attach primary importance to the needs and interests of the motherland, unconditionally accept job assignments and courageously shoulder the heavy load of building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Tie Ying expressed the wish that parents of the graduating students would educate and support their children into accepting the assignments; that all cadres of the provincial and municipal organs would set good examples themselves; and that no one would be allowed to pursue malpractices of establishing contacts, getting something done through pull or seeking personal privileges. Beginning with the work of assigning jobs for graduating students of the 1981 class, a decisive and favorable change should be brought about in the party's work style and in school spirit.

(Yu Haiqing), (Chen Banglu), (Yu Qingbo) and other graduating students spoke at the forum. Filled with boundless gratitude for the party and the people, they resolved that they would accept assignments unconditionally, leave cities without reluctance, never seek ease and comfort, go to the countryside, grassroots units or border areas and devote their youth to making China prosperous and strong.

Comrade Wang Jiayang, as well as representatives of faculty members and parents of graduating students, also spoke at the forum.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CURRENCY WITHDRAWALS -- Shanghai, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- Shanghai withdrew 1,620 million yuan in currency from circulation last year, topping its annual quota by 4.5 percent. This was 148 million yuan more than it withdrew from circulation in 1980. Total retail sales amounted to 7,530 million yuan in 1981, a 9.7 percent increase over 1980. Total income from services, tourist trades, publications and entertainment last year rose 9.5 percent over 1980 to 840 million yuan. Industrial units produced more daily-use consumer goods and other high-demand commodities. Commercial enterprises increased supplies and expanded sales volume. The banks controlled overrelease of money into circulation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 11 Jan 82 OW]

GUANGXI GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK110711 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Summary] "The 11th meeting of the 5th Guangxi Regional People's Government Standing Committee was concluded in Nanning on 7 January. The agenda of this meeting included: Approving the date for the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress; discussing and adopting the work report of the regional people's congress standing committee; listening to and discussing the report of the regional people's government on handling the proposals of the representatives to the third session of the fifth regional people's congress; listening to the proposals of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate on handling serious criminal cases, and discussing the name list of the presidium and the standing committee members of the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress."

"The session was presided over by regional people's government standing committee Chairman Huang Rong and Vice Chairman Zhong Feng respectively. Also attending the session were regional people's government Vice Chairmen Luo Libin and Shi Qingsheng, and the secretary general of the regional people's government, Luo Ming; the president of the regional higher people's court, Wu Hongning; and the president of the regional people's procuratorate, Zhang Fuhai."

A notice of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress on the appointment of Luo Ming as vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government was adopted at the 11th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee on 7 January 1982.

A notice of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress on the removal of Xiao Han as vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government was adopted at the 11th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee on 7 January 1982.

Congress Opens 10 Jan

HK110526 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress opened in Nanning on 10 January. Huang Rong, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, declared the session open and made a speech. He said: "The region has 1,227 people's deputies, 991 of whom are attending the session. The main tasks of the session are to implement the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and discuss and examine questions of economic construction in Guangxi." He said: "The guiding ideology for the session will be Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC."

The executive chairmen at the session's opening were Huang Rong, Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Cai Yongwei, Chen An, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Gan Huaiyi and Qin Zhenwu. Present on the presidium were Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, He Yiran, Ren Gengqing, Mo Naiqun, Shi Qingsheng, Guo Cheng, Gan Ku, and Luo Ming. Members attending the fourth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee attended the session as observers.

A preparatory meeting for the session was held early in the morning. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Zhong Feng presided. The meeting elected a 102-member presidium and elected Zhong Feng secretary general of the session. The meeting also approved the session agenda and dealt with other relevant matters. During the session, regional people's government Chairman Qin Yingji will deliver a government work report on the economic situation in 1981 and the tasks for economic construction in 1982. (Ji Long), director of the regional finance bureau, will report on budgetary matters. Zhong Feng will report on the work of the regional people's congress standing committee, and higher people's court President Wu Hongning and Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai will also deliver work reports. The session will adopt corresponding resolutions on these reports.

HENAN CHIEF PROCURATOR GIVES WORK REPORT

HK311252 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate, gave a report on the work of Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate on 28 December at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress. He said that since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have closely cooperated with public security organs and courts in hitting hard at the arrogance of criminal elements. In particular, since June this year, they have seriously implemented the spirit of the five municipalities' public security forum convened by the Central Committee. They have, according to law, resolutely, severely and promptly hit hard at murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, people who plant bombs and other criminal elements who seriously sabotage social order and have played an important role in ensuring economic readjustment and political stability in our province.

Li Fuxiang said that in order to ensure the quality of our work in handling cases, the procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have persisted in taking facts as the basis and the law as the yardstick, strictly acted according to legal stipulations and followed legal procedures and all effective rules and regulations. Therefore, although the number of cases which the courts have agreed or refused to handle is great, the quality of the work in handling cases is basically guaranteed.

Li Fuxiang said that at present, illegal offenses and crimes in the economic field are quite serious. Moreover, many new features have emerged in crime. The main ones are flaunting the banner of an organization, wearing a legitimate cloak, insiders colluding with outsiders and the practices of bribery, embezzlement, theft and speculation. By carrying out procuratorial work in the economic field, procuratorial organs at all levels have punished a number of criminal elements according to the law and have recovered some assets stolen from the state.

Li Fuxiang said that in June this year the 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the NPC made the decision on how to treat criminals sentenced to reform through labor and offenders sentenced to reeducation through labor who have escaped or who have committed crimes again. Since then the procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have actively cooperated with public security organs in doing propaganda and educational work among family members of criminals sentenced to reform through labor, offenders sentenced to reeducation through labor and escaped convicts. This has not only promoted the reform of criminals in custody and urged them to be law-abiding but also has resulted in over 1,200 escaped convicts turning themselves in on their own accord.

After recalling the achievements made in the past year, Li Fuxiang said the existing problems in procuratorial work at present are: the work is not yet evenly carried out, and the phenomena of not doing one's best and not seizing the time to struggle against criminal elements still can be found in some places. In the coming year, our procuratorial organs at all levels should continue to seriously implement the line, principles and policies formulated by the Central Committee and continue to deal resolute blows at major criminal elements, resolutely crack down on sabotage activities by the residual forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four, strictly act according to law, actively tackle problems in a comprehensive way and strive for a fundamental change in the situation of Henan's social order.

STATE APPROPRIATES MORE FUNDS TO SUPPORT XIZANG

HK111504 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report in XIZANG RIBAO, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for the development of all aspects of work in Xizang region and for the raising of the living standards of the masses. The funds which were appropriated to support our region in 1980 were 10 percent more than in the preceding year. Although serious natural disasters occurred in many places in our country last year and our country was in relatively great financial difficulties, the funds which the state appropriated to support our region this year still increased by 10 percent.

This is the third year our region has implemented the important instructions of the central authorities. The peasants and herdsmen expect to achieve even greater results this year. The CCP Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for this. Therefore, the funds which the state has appropriated to support our region have increased by 10 percent. These funds will mainly be spent on the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, the energy industry, nationality handicrafts, communications, transport, culture, education, public health, science and technology, all of which are closely related to the principle of changing poverty to wealth.

This year, after relevant departments in the autonomous region make preliminary arrangements, the funds to be spent on agriculture and animal husbandry can increase by 17.4 percent; the special funds to be spent on control of plant diseases and insect pests and on technology, popularization of superior seeds, prevention and fighting of natural disasters and productive measures can increase by 49.1 percent; and the funds to be spent on research and experimentation in and utilization of hydroelectric power, solar energy, wind power, subterranean heat and geological research and experimentation have been properly arranged. The funds to be spent on science and technology and on scientific experimentation have increased by 33.4 and 50.1 percent respectively. The funds which are to be spent on support of nationality handicrafts have increased by 25 percent. At the same time, special funds have been arranged for the administrative units to repair or build solar-heated houses and bathing pools in order to improve the living conditions of their staff members and workers.

YUNNAN HOLDS FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Presidium Meets 8 Jan

HK110328 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its third meeting at the victory hall of the people on the morning of 8 January. The meeting discussed and approved the draft resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress and the draft resolution on the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate -- resolutions put forward at the current session of the provincial people's congress. It approved a draft list of candidates for an additional vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress and for a specially elected chief procurator of the Yuxi branch of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate, and also the methods to be used at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress in holding elections and passing resolutions. It approved a draft report of the Motions Examination Committee of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress on the examination of proposals by deputies. It decided to demand that the session pass these draft resolutions, the report on the examination of proposals and the list of candidates and hold elections.

Zhang Haitang, chairman of the motions examinations committee of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, gave a report on the examination of proposals. He said that at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, deputies assuming the attitude of masters of their own house and displaying a high sense of responsibility put forward 655 proposals. Of these proposals, 469 were found by the motions examination committee to be compatible with the stipulations of the presidium. They were accepted as formal proposals at the session. He suggested that after being examined and properly remarked upon, they should be passed on to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate respectively for study and action.

The relevant state organs should study and handle the deputies' proposals in a serious and responsible manner. They should report the progress of work on these proposals directly to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress so that the office of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress can give proper answers to the authors of the proposals. The meeting was presided over by Sun Yuting, an executive chairman of the presidium. Presidium Executive Chairmen Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Zizhai and Yu Lanfu attended the meeting.

Fourth Session Held 6 Jan

HK080831 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress was held this morning and a work report of the standing committee was delivered by Sun Yiting, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and secretary general of the congress. The session also heard a work report of the people's court delivered by Xiao Huayu, president of the provincial higher people's court, and a work report of the provincial people's procuratorate delivered by Wang Lizhong, chief of the provincial people's procuratorate. The session was presided over by Zhang Haitang, presiding chairman of the session. Other presiding chairmen for today's session also included (Fang Guoyu), (Zhang Rong), (Zhu Yongxian), (Zhu Guoxiang), (Yang Huaying), (Yang Yunsheng), (Aduomei), (Mao Yongchang), (Zheng Men), (Lang Dazhong) (Tang Wenming), and (Xiong Shizhen).

Members of the provincial CPPCC who attended the fourth session of the congress were also present at today's session. Those who were present at today's session also included members of various committees of the standing committees of the provincial people's congress and responsible members of the provincial organs of the party and government and responsible comrades of the people's organizations and universities and colleges. Starting from this afternoon, representatives took part in group discussions to examine and discuss the work reports of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, people's court and people's procuratorate.

Sun Yuting Report

HK110550 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] "Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a work report of the standing committee at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. In his report, Comrade Sun Yuting said that in the year since the third session of this congress, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress had carried out the major policies of the state on further readjusting the economy and further stabilizing the political situation. It adopted a positive attitude in conscientiously exercising its power endowed by the law, and performed its functions in light of local conditions."

"First, it listened to, examined and discussed the work report of the provincial people's government and made relevant decisions on major problems of province-wide significance; second, it approved some legislative bills and thus it has gradually developed its local legislative work; third, it contacted the deputies to the provincial people's congress and organized them to inspect the work of the government; fourth, it has supervised the implementation of the resolutions that were approved by the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress; fifth, in accordance with the law, it appointed the personnel of local government organizations and dismissed and reelected some deputies of the province to the NPC; sixth, it has established links with the prefectural, municipal and county people's congresses."

In his report, he also gave an account of work on holding direct election of county governments in the province. He said that after striving for over 2 years this work had, in the main, been accomplished. By direct election the county leading groups had been strengthened, the political rights of the people of all nationalities had been safeguarded and the unity between nationalities and the patriotic united front had been strengthened. He concluded that the standing committee will further improve its work.

Session Concludes 9 Jan

HK110823 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, which was begun on 31 December 1981, solemnly came to a conclusion at the Kunming Municipal People's Hall on 9 January 1982. "Present at the closing session were people's representatives and representatives of PLA units from all over the province. They listened to and examined the following: the government work report made by the governor, Liu Minghui; the report on the provincial final accounts and the implementation of the provincial financial budget for fiscal year 1981 made by the head of the provincial economic office, Zhao Hua; the work report of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; the work report of the provincial people's higher court and the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate. Sparking off animated discussions on the various kinds of work in the province, the participants at the meeting raised more than 400 motions. This is of far-reaching significance to the development of the national economy and the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the province."

"The executive chairmen at the session closing were Sun Yuting, Zhang Tianfang, (Wang Zhaoai), Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yu Lanfu, (Li Shafu), (He Bo), (Fu Lianhe) and (Shuang Naidong)." The chairman of the standing committee, Sun Yuting, presided over the closing meeting.

At the closing session the resolution on the work report of the people's government was unanimously adopted by the representatives. Also adopted were the resolution concerning the approval of the reports on the provincial final accounts and the implementation of the provincial budget for fiscal year 1981, the resolution on the work report of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's higher court and the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate, and the examination report on the representatives' motions made by the session's motions examination committee. The 729 representatives attending the session closing also approved by show of hands the supplementary nomination of (Yan Yiquan), (Wang Ting), (Li Guiying) as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress.

HEBEI COMMENTATOR ANALYZES EX-PROVINCIAL LEADER

Third Comment on Criticism

HK081348 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Cadre Line of 'Assigning People to Posts on Their Merits' -- Third Commentary on the Criticism of Mistakes of Former Principal Responsible Person of Provincial CCP Committee During His Tenure in Hebei"]

[Text] In order to carry out the "leftist" line, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee has committed serious mistakes of "assigning people to posts by favoritism" since the "Great Cultural Revolution." He insisted on the erroneous policy of assigning people by favoritism and discriminating against those who held different views, resulting in the split of our cadre ranks and other serious consequences. So, to criticize his mistakes on the question of assigning cadres, to distinguish right from wrong on the cadre policy and to carry out the party's line of appointing people on their merits will be of great significance in bringing order out of chaos, implementing our party's policies, redressing frame-ups, false charges and wrong sentences, and in strengthening leading bodies at various levels and promoting the work in our province rapidly.

The "leftist" mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee can be seen clearly on the question of assigning cadres. Being seriously affected by factionalism, he attacked and excluded those who held different views or who opposed him by every possible means. Moreover, he attacked and persecuted a number of capable and experienced veteran cadres, and thus brought serious losses to our work. At the Qianmen restaurant conference held in Beijing by the north China bureau at the very beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution," he acted in collaboration with the presider and framed Comrades Lin Tie, Pei Yangshan, Hu Kaiming, and so forth, as "old rightists" and "representatives of the sinister line." As a result of his frame-ups Comrade Lin Tie was criticized as "being antiparty, antisocialism and being against Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought," and having carried out the revisionist line," and a large number of cadres became "followers of Lin Tie." Under his instruction, these comrades, as well as their family members and a large number of other cadres were criticized and denounced in public.

At the end of January 1968, on the eve of the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee, he wrote "Down With" Comrade "Yan Dakai!" on a report submitted to the central authorities by the revolutionary committee and again publicly criticized Comrades Lin Tie, Pei Yangshan and Hu Kaiming by name. After the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee, he acted in collaboration with the chairman of the revolutionary committee and continued to frame and smear those comrades by means of holding exhibitions, publishing pictorial pamphlets and compiling "the history of the struggle between the two lines in Hebei." In addition, he sent most cadres in the organs directly under the provincial authorities, including a number of workers and handymen, to study classes and publicly criticize and denounce those who resisted or opposed his errors. Then these cadres were sent to the lower levels or grassroots. Many of the veteran cadres who were still able to work were forced to retire. As a result of his mistakes, these cadres were repeatedly criticized in the movements to "purify the ranks," rectify the party and criticize Lin Biao and Confucius." After smashing the "gang of four," he wrongly criticized Comrades Wang Dongning, Yuan Zhen, Zhai Xiangdong, Leng Yucheng and other cadres. Thus a great number of cadres were physically injured and mentally affected. Besides, following Zhang Chunqia's fallacy of "overall dictatorship," he attacked and criticized the cadres on the science and technology, education, literature and art, press, public health and other fronts. Many cadres were regarded as "monsters and demons" and were criticized and struggled against in public. Some of them died or were disabled as a result of persecution. Some were put in prison and some were forced to leave Hebei.

What is more serious is that after the party's third plenary session, although the party had put forth the correct political, ideological and organizational line, he still persisted in his errors. He was reluctant to bear responsibility, to make self-criticism and to implement the party's policy of rehabilitating the reputation of the persecuted. Although some of the cadres who had been persecuted were reassigned to work posts, they were not authorized to make any decisions. In March 1978, at a meeting held by the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang instructed the comrades of our provincial CCP organizational department who attended the meeting that the veteran cadres "must be supported." However, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee did not adopt any effective measures to implement this instruction after hearing the report of the participants. He did not assign those cadres who are comparatively more practical and realistic, who have maintained close ties with the masses, who are capable but hold different views to him, to important posts. Instead, he promoted and assigned to important posts those who supported him but had committed serious mistakes at the cost of principles. As a result, some core members of the "rebel faction," backbones of the factionalists and those who had committed beating, smashing and looting sneaked into the leading bodies at provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels. Proceeding from his factionalism, he "hastily recruited new members into the party and made hasty promotions," but refused to admit this mistake for a long time when he was criticized later. As a result of his stubbornly clinging to his wrong position, we were unable to follow the arrangements of the CCP Central Committee and smoothly carry out the work of checking beating, smashing and looting, and the rectification of the leading bodies in our province. Thus, the work in our province was thrown into passivity.

The serious mistakes committed by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee on the cadre question were results of the "leftist" guiding ideology which he had persisted in for a long time. On such questions as how to make correct assessment of the cadre ranks, how to promote and appoint cadres and how to treat the erring cadres correctly, he acted counter to the party's fine traditions. Therefore, it is necessary for us to distinguish right from wrong on the cadre question through criticism and to draw lessons from the following aspects:

First, we must have firm faith in the basic fact that most cadres of our party are good or comparatively good. After the "Great Cultural Revolution", although some problems, such as impurity in ideology, impurity in work style and impurity in organization, have emerged and need to be treated seriously, generally speaking, most of our party members and cadres are good or comparatively good. Bad cadres are very few. However, through education and properly enforcing discipline, most of these cadres can also be changed. Only by correctly regarding this basic fact of our cadre ranks can we correctly carry out the party's cadre line and the policy of "uniting comrades from all corners of the land." Looking upon cadres from a "leftist" angle and with a "leftist" standard, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee regarded a large number of cadres as "old rightists" and "members of the sinister line." Thus, he had made an entirely wrong assessment of the cadre ranks. This was one of the main reasons for his deviation from the party's cadre line. The CCP Central Committee clearly pointed out that in the long-term revolutionary struggle and construction, a powerful contingent of cadres had been built up in Hebei, the old revolutionary base, in which there were many long-tested, experienced and capable veteran cadres who enjoyed high prestige among the masses, and many young and middle-aged cadres as well, who had close links with the masses, were familiar with the local conditions and the party's policies, possessed professional skills and were capable of doing a good job in their work. This was an overall and correct assessment of the cadre ranks in our province. We must follow the instructions of the party Central Committee, make correct assessment of the status quo of our cadre ranks and unite with the great majority of the cadres in accordance with the party's policy, so that our work in this aspect can be improved.

Second, we must oppose the trend of factionalism. Our past experiences show that factionalists enjoy no support from the people. Their whipping up of factionalism was just like dropping a stone they had lifted on their own feet. The fact that the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee has committed serious mistakes is another example of this. In order to make our party a centralized and unified party which is capable of leading the people in the building of the four modernizations, we must adhere to the principle of party spirit and give the factionalists no opportunity to make trouble. Our cadres, especially the leading cadres, must guard against factionalism, for it greatly endangers the four modernizations. The criterion our party should apply in its cadre policy is whether or not a cadre is resolute in carrying out the party's line, keeps to party discipline, has close ties with the masses, has the ability to find his bearings independently, and is active, hardworking and unselfish. This is the line of "assigning people on their merits." According to this criterion, we must look at cadres from all sides and historically, paying special attention to their present expression. At present, it is necessary to promote to the leading bodies at various levels young and middle-aged cadres who support the party's line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session, who have close ties with the masses and have professional knowledge and leadership capability. In this way, the leading bodies at various levels will become younger and more revolutionized, and the cadres' level of professional knowledge will become higher. As to those cadres who are fond of lying, exaggerating and empty words, who are divorced from reality and the masses, and always take their cues from certain leaders for their own interests, we must criticize, educate and help them so that they can take a correct attitude toward the party's ideological and political line. Only thus can we adapt ourselves to the new situation and fulfill the new tasks.

Third, we must restore and develop the party's fine tradition of taking good care of cadres. The ways of taking good care of cadres are: First, give them guidance. Second, educate and raise their level. Third, check up on their work, and help them sum up their experience, carry forward their achievements and correct their mistakes. Fourth, take a correct attitude towards erring cadres, that is, use the method of persuasion with them to help them correct their mistakes, and carry out the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," the policy of "first see, then help" and the policy of "unity-criticism-unity," so as to encourage them to go on advancing. Fifth, help them with their difficulties. However, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee acted on the contrary. He did not criticize those who should have been criticized, and did not even punish those who should have been punished, merely because they supported him. On the other hand, he waged ruthless struggles against and mercilessly struck those who opposed him, unlimitedly exaggerating their mistakes. This was not the correct attitude towards cadres and was counter to the party's fine tradition of taking good care of cadres.

Fourth, we must know our own limitations and not be so ignorant and self-willed as the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee. A leading cadre can appreciate other people's character and capability, accept criticism, take a correct attitude toward those who hold different views, resist unprincipled flattery and judge and appoint cadres in accordance with the party's policy only when he is capable of looking at himself from a dialectical point of view and has self-knowledge. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee was fond of boosting himself as "being consistently correct," liked to be flattered and always flew into a rage on hearing criticism like "a raging tiger whose backside was touched." He was so narrow-minded that he gradually divorced himself from the broad masses of cadres and people and from the correct line of the CCP Central Committee. As a result, the work of our province suffered serious losses. This is a very profound lesson. We must learn from the mistakes committed by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and take a correct attitude towards cadres and ourselves as well so that the broad masses of cadres and people can be united in their common struggle to make the greatest possible contributions to promoting our province's work.

Fourth Comment on Criticism

HK081352 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Further Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence in Economic Work -- Fourth Comment on the Criticism of the Mistakes of the Former Principal Responsible Person of the Provincial CCP Committee During His Tenure in Hebei"]

[Text] The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee carried out a series of "leftist" ideas in economic work. He emphasized taking "class struggle as the key link," disregarded objective economic laws, paid little attention to scientific technology, neglected scientific management and economic effects, gave directions blindly, attempted to do things at one stroke, and generally made a hue and cry for no useful purpose. In particular, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, he continued to persist in his mistakes and refused to carry out the party Central Committee's important policies on economic affairs. He failed to realize the serious consequences which the 10 years' turmoil had inflicted on economic construction in Hebei. He would not recognize the imbalance in the proportionate relations in the national economy of the province and fundamentally did not thoroughly implement the "eight-character" policy in readjusting the national economy. His ideas were opposed to the party's rural economic policies and he refused to act in accordance with them. He put many restrictions on the implementation of the production responsibility system in the countryside. All these have presented obstacles and difficulties to our province in carrying out the policy of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to readjust and reform the national economy.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation, the principal contradiction awaiting solution in our country was one between the ever-increasing material and cultural demands of the people and the backward state of our social production. The focal point of the work of the party and of the state must be shifted to socialist modernization centered on economic construction. Our past error lay in not having firmly implemented this shift in strategic work and in continuing to carry out in economic work a series of "leftist" guidelines with "class struggle as the key link." The principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee constantly emphasized grasping class struggle and would put the capitalist label on almost everything. After the 1970 meeting on agriculture in the northern areas, he emphasized the criticism of "capitalism in the guise of collectivism" and called the many operational activities of the communes and brigades "attempts to pursue capitalism with money as the key link." In August 1973, the provincial CCP committee convened a meeting of the secretaries of the CCP committees of the districts and municipalities. At the meeting, a report was distributed which contained the results of a survey on capitalist inclinations in the urban and rural areas. The report listed activities such as "assigning responsibility to households," "engaging in petty liberalism," "contractor teams," "transportation teams," "opening stores" as "manifestations of the intense struggle between the two classes and the two roads." In the "learn from Dazhai" movement, further efforts were made to vigorously criticize capitalism, urging that we "must criticize capitalism in society and, even more vigorously, capitalism within the collective economy." Under the guidance of this kind of "leftist" error, many localities in our province engaged in vain discussions on themes such as "Where should the money be spent?" or "Where should manpower be utilized?" or "Where should the tractors be utilized?" while the financial and commercial fronts likewise engaged in such empty talk as "Who should be the purchaser of an egg or 1 jin of meat." Consequently, many normal and proper sideline trades or industries of the communes and production brigades and many household sideline jobs were eliminated. At the same time, there emerged such "leftist" slogans as "Making state-operated commerce serve as the tool for the dictatorship of the proletariat," or "Making banks become the battleground for class struggle." This attempt on the part of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee to continue to take the development of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads as the rule for the development of socialist economy was not only entirely contrary to the party's traditional demeanor of being practical and realistic but also damaged the economic construction of socialism.

One fundamental principle of Marxism is that changes and betterment of socialist production relations must conform to the development level of the productive forces. Under the current condition of our country, state-operated economy and collective economy constitute the basic economic forms, while individual economy within a definite scope is a necessary supplement to the public ownership economy. A concrete management system and distribution system suitable to the various types of economy must be implemented. Planned economy based on the public ownership system must also be implemented, and at the same time we must bring into full play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. Production of socialist commodities and exchange of commodities must be vigorously developed. Besides, socialist production relations do not exist in a fixed pattern. Our task is to follow the demands in the development of the productive forces in our country and, at each stage of development, create a concrete form of production relations which conform to it and can facilitate its continued progress. Only in insisting on the above-mentioned basic principles can the socialist economy be developed in a healthy manner. In this regard, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee likewise followed a set of "leftist" ideas: First, he emphasized one-sidedly continuous revolution in production relations and blindly advocated elevating the status of enterprises in transition, giving the impression that the bigger and the more involved in public ownership the enterprise became the better. In industry, take the Second Ministry of Light Industry for example: From 1970 to 1979, of the 1,570 subsidiary enterprises in the province, 970 were transformed from small collectives into big collectives and from responsibility for one's own profits and losses to unified responsibility for profits and losses. Some were transformed into enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people. On the financial and commercial fronts, emphasis was put on state enterprises, collective enterprises were taken lightly. This eliminated over 50,000 cooperative stores and units and basically made more than 100,000 staff members jobless.

His thinking of "leftist rather than rightist" was fully shown in one of the speeches he delivered after he was appointed first vice chairman of the provincial CCP committee in February 1968. He said "Hebei Province was the central area where the capital of the feudal regimes of the Ming and Qing Dynasties were situated. Needless to say, the old province of Zhili was of more importance. In the last few decades, the province has been the place where the northern warlords and the British, American and Japanese imperialists, traitors and running dogs were entrenched, their forces remained rather prominent there.... Whether in light of history or in light of the present destructive activities of the enemies, we must have a sufficient appraisal of the seriousness of the enemy activities." Since he started from such a wrong appraisal, it is natural for him to go all-out in carrying out the reactionary instructions of Chen Boda earlier and work according to Jiang Qing's reactionary spirit later, to label a group of mass organizations "reactionary factions," and to abolish all established forces throughout the province. He took the lead in uncovering "Kuomintang" elements, "traitors," and members of the "May 16th" reactionary clique. He claimed to stir up a No. 12 signal typhoon or even something stronger than that. He did not even trust the dictatorship organizations and called for abolishing them completely.

Some people may say that there were objective causes for the mistakes that the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee made during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Anyway, it is because of his selfish ideas and personal considerations that he upheld his "leftist" mistakes after the third plenary session. In May 1978, a discussion on the criterion for truth was launched throughout the country. Later, in holding that being practical and realistic is the basis of Mao Zedong Thought, Comrade Deng Xiaoping showed his affirmation of and support for that discussion. This was indeed a good chance for the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee to reappraise the class situation. If he really had the same standpoint as that of the party, of course he would actively correct his past mistakes.

Starting from his personal interests, he not only refused to correct his mistakes but also claimed that he had been "always correct." He resisted in the beginning the mass discussion and then created various pretexts to keep it from developing. He also openly declared, "I am not capable of taking a lead in discussions concerning theoretical problems (the discussion on the criterion for truth)." When the comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences came to Hebei to give reports on the discussion on the criteria for truth, he even created a pretext to prevent the comrades who were attending at that time the work meeting of the provincial CCP committee from taking part in the report meeting. In 1979, when central newspapers published quite a few articles criticizing "leftist" thinking and practices, and some comrades suggested that the provincial CCP committee engage in the criticism, he voiced his objections and said, "I am not sure about which is 'leftist.'" He went so far in developing his individualistic style and was so stupid and stubborn that he remained unconscious of his mistakes and refused to try his best to correct them despite repeated and patient education, criticism and help from the central leading comrades. As a result, he went further and further down the wrong road.

In order to clear away the "leftist" influence of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee on the guiding ideology, we must arm ourselves with the spirit of the third plenary session and the "resolution" of the sixth plenary session, further criticize "leftist" thinking and practices and the serious mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee along with the implementation of various tasks. We must distinguish right from wrong, raise the ideological and policy level of the vast number of cadres, improve their self-consciousness and avoid their blindness. In this way, we will be able to keep ourselves in line with the CCP Central Committee in terms of political understanding and thus push ahead rapidly with all tasks with one heart and one mind.

Fifth Comment on Criticism

HK090550 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Resist Unhealthy Tendencies, Carry Forward the Party's Fine Style of Work -- Fifth Comment on the Criticism of Mistakes of the Former Principal Responsible Person of the Provincial CCP Committee During His Tenure in Hebei"]

[Text] The party's fine work style is the guarantee for the implementation of the party's line. By adhering to the "leftist" line in handling political, organization and economic work, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee inexorably damaged this fine work style. In order to eliminate the influence of "leftist" mistakes and correctly implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it is necessary to further analyze the ideological and work styles of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and restore and carry forward the party's fine work style.

Seeking truth from facts is the basic point of Mao Zedong Thought and is the kernel of the party's fine work style. Our party has always emphasized the need to persistently seek truth from facts, speak the truth, and do solid work, and is opposed to saying one thing and doing another. However, the "leftist" line pursued by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee was precisely characterized by the separation of the subjective from the objective and knowledge from practice. Thus, he was inexorably ill-adapted to seeking truth from facts. Ignoring actual conditions, he talked only about good things, never bad things, only achievements, never problems.

In the summer of 1977, Shijiazhuang Prefecture registered a drop in the output of wheat due to serious frost damage and begged that the procurement task be reduced accordingly. Without conducting investigations and hearing what the cadres and the masses had to say, he criticized the prefectural CCP committee for "complacency" and accused the counties of telling lies and engaging in a "race to reduce output." This actually amounted to forcing the lower levels to file exaggerated reports. As a result, a considerable amount of reserve grain had to be sold. After the downfall of the "gang of four," a comrade from the culture department truthfully reported to him that our province had made some achievements in cultural work, but the achievements were not great. He was not pleased with this. He said: What do you mean by achievements are not great. I will change the word "not" to "very." This way the achievements become very great. This change in wording fully revealed his bad work style as a person who was fond of boasting but who hated criticism, ignored the facts and made subjective assertions.

For a communist, it is the minimum requirement to speak the truth. The "guiding principles" listed "speak the truth and match words with deeds" as one of the rules and laws of the party. Since the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee muzzled truthful reports on the situation, comrades who dared to speak the truth received blows and people who were fond of telling lies were appreciated. By and by, the unhealthy practice of "concocting stories that are pleasing to one's superiors" developed. Since the party's leading bodies were unable to hear truthful reports on the situation, the principles and policies they formulated inevitably became divorced from reality and faults in work inevitably occurred all the time. In order to learn from the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and avoid and rectify the bad habit of telling lies, we must insist on seeking truth from facts under all circumstances and eradicate all lies, exaggeration and empty words.

Whether or not there is earnest self-criticism is an important hallmark distinguishing a proletarian political party from other political parties. Comrade Mao Zedong always emphasized that communists must be big-minded and must be open and aboveboard and be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism. The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee lacked the spirit of self-criticism. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he pursued the "leftist" line and committed serious mistakes. However, he refused to make self-criticism or to assume responsibility. He claimed all the credit while putting the blame on others and glossed over mistakes. In 1962 when the provincial CCP committee was considering and working out policies regarding the "10 personal freedoms," he even suggested trying out the method of tilling borrowed land to pull through the famine. At a meeting convened by the North China Bureau at Beijing's Qianmen hotel in 1966, sensing that the chairman was opposed to these practices, he put the blame on Comrade Lin Tie. He said: I knew nothing about the "10 personal freedoms" and "tilling borrowed land to pull through the famine." Lin Tie handed me his manuscript just before the meeting, claiming that he was not feeling well, and I just read out what was written down. For the sake of claiming the credit and putting the blame on others, he had the effrontery to tell lies in public. He did not behave in the least like a leading cadre of the party. All our comrades must take warning from the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, know our own limitations, dare to admit our own mistakes, take up the weapon of self-criticism, hold firmly to the truth, correct our own mistakes and be open and aboveboard communists worthy of the name.

Our party works for the broad masses of the people. The masses are the source of our strength and the mass line is our party's basic line. We must have faith in and rely on the masses in all matters. We must pool the wisdom of the masses and accept their supervision. However, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee rarely followed the mass line in all those years. He stood high above the masses and acted arbitrarily. He seldom went deep into the realities of life to conduct investigations and relied on reports, verbal and written, to guide work.

Even though he did hear reports, he sometimes jumped to conclusions before others had finished what they were saying or he himself had clearly understood the question. He not only made a fool of himself but put others in an awkward predicament, not knowing whether to laugh or to cry. Even though he did go down to the grassroots units, he was only making cursory observations and hastily skimming over the surface. He turned a deaf ear to differing views. When someone put forth views different from his or criticized him for his shortcomings and mistakes, he would fly into a rage and cry. In 1978, market supply was a bit tense at one time. The masses had complaints and there were unfavorable comments about him. Rather than clearly explaining the difficulties and problems to the masses and mobilizing the masses to overcome difficulties, he asserted that the masses had "ulterior motives" and were trying to "undermine the excellent situation in Hebei." He described this as a new trend of class struggle and openly tried to "trace the source of rumors" and to "refute the rumors." The masses found this very very disgusting.

If a person is not correct in his ways, how can he correct others? What the former principal responsible of the provincial CCP committee did in damaging the fine work style of the party has produced a bad effect on the cadres and the masses. We must have a clear perception of this. At present, some of our comrades do not have much faith in our ability to realize the four modernizations and have not fully given play to their enthusiasm. Public order is far from good. These have a lot to do with the unhealthy practices in our party's work style. Therefore, when we criticize the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, we must make further efforts to study the "guiding principles," earnestly rectify the unhealthy tendencies, promote good work style among the people by means of good party work style and build socialist spiritual civilization. When we have done a good job of this, we will be able to bring into play the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and the masses and our work in all fields will make great strides.

SHANXI HOLDS INDUSTRY-COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

HK250728 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Government Holds Phone Conference on the Industrial and Communications System"]

[Text] On the evening of 9 December, the provincial people's government held a provincial phone conference on the industrial and communications system to plan our current industrial production tasks and the work for the first quarter of next year.

Ye Xiu feng, vice chairman of the provincial economic committee, presided over the conference. Wang Xi, the provincial vice governor, gave a speech at the conference. The latter pointed out that at present, the production situation in our province's industrial and communications system is good. Especially since entering the fourth quarter, leadership at all levels has concentrated all efforts on boosting industrial production and carrying out investigations and research as far as the grassroots level, so as to bring about a healthy situation in industrial production throughout the province. In September, total industrial output value showed a 6.1 percent increase over August. In October, this showed a 2 percent increase over September. In November, this showed a 9.56 percent increase over October. This was the best monthly output level in the history of our province. By the end of November, the total industrial output value for the whole province had reached 9.761 billion yuan. Those areas whose growth rates between January and November of this year was relatively greater than the same period last year were: Changzhi municipality, which enjoyed a growth rate of 37.3 percent; Yangquan municipality, which enjoyed a growth rate of 22 percent; Luliang Prefecture, which enjoyed a growth rate of 20.4 percent; Yanbei Prefecture, which enjoyed a growth rate of 19.2 percent; and Jinzhong Prefecture, which enjoyed a growth rate of 18.2 percent. With improvements on the industrial production front, there have been corresponding improvements in provincial revenue.

In order to better accomplish this year's industrial production tasks and to do a better job of production preparation work for the first quarter of next year, provincial Vice Governor Wang Xi put forth the following requirements:

1. We must do a good job of carrying out production planning and concrete organizational work. We must ask leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of staff and workers not to relax their efforts, arouse their enthusiasm anew, and go all out to fulfill the December production tasks. At the same time, in enterprises, workshops, teams and groups, we must implement the various planning quotas on the output, type and quality of products for the first quarter of next year as quickly as possible. We must conscientiously do a good job of supplying raw, supplementary and processed materials and linking production with sales, achieve a balance between production, supply and sales, and strive for a good start in the first quarter of next year.

2. We must continue to do a good job of the production of daily-use consumer goods. New Year's Day and the Spring Festival will be upon us soon. All enterprises in the light and textile industries must step up production of certain textile goods, food products, beverages, minor commodities, children's goods, furniture for civilian use, clothing and other such marketable products and must improve the quality of such products to meet the needs of the busy seasonal market. At the same time, the industrial departments must adjust themselves to the new situation and demands in the rural areas. They must also promptly produce certain mechanical tools, small and medium-sized agricultural tools, chemical fertilizers and other products needed in rural areas, so as to be prepared for the farming season and to assist in agricultural production.

Production in the coal and power industries affects the overall situation and we must continue to do a good job of this. In the coal industrial system, we must strive for greater coal production and do a good job of safety work. In the power industry, we must, while achieving safety and full generating output, do a good job of adjusting peak period output to conserve power. The departments of, and the enterprises in, the metallurgical, chemical, engineering and building materials industries must also, at the appropriate times, pay close attention to formulating the production plans for the first quarter of next year. The goods and materials departments must do a good job of organizing the supply of raw and processed materials and fuel.

3. We must rationally organize our communications, railways and transportation work. We must strengthen organization and control, do a good job of sentinel work, conscientiously organize key goods, materials and passenger transport, and transport more overstocked goods and materials.

4. We must continue to perfect the economic responsibility system in force in industries and enterprises. At present, 76 percent of all county-run enterprises in the province have already implemented various forms of the economic responsibility system. Their orientation is correct and results have been good. Next year, we must, in accordance with the directive and spirit of the State Council, integrate a strict responsibility system with a high degree of a sense of responsibility, eliminate overrewarding and under-punishment, as well as the tendency to stress quantity at the expense of quality, carry out a thorough examination of enterprises' planning quotas, conscientiously do a good job of basic work, tighten up checks on original documents, records and quality and on quota control, conscientiously formulate average advanced quotas and correctly handle the relationship between the state, the enterprise and individual staff members and workers, so as to continuously amplify and develop the economic responsibility system.

5. We must strengthen our leadership in industrial production. Leading cadres at all levels must follow the example set in the fourth quarter of this year. They must concentrate their efforts on doing a good job in industrial production in the first quarter of next year, continue to transform their style, engross themselves in reality, help enterprises solve actual problems, rectify the enterprises, rectify leading groups, strengthen the administration and management of enterprises, enforce strict labor discipline, and make efforts to increase economic effect.

Finally, provincial Vice Governor Wang Xi called upon the vast number of staff and workers on the industrial and communications front throughout the province to conscientiously carry through the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, further enliven their spirit, summon forth all their enthusiasm, unite and present a gift to the provincial model workers meeting in the form of superb results right at the beginning of the new year.

JILIN PREFECTURE TRIES TO SOLVE INCOME PROBLEMS

SK050958 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Siping Prefectural CCP Committee has promptly inspected rural income distribution work, paid attention to the problem that collective accumulation from income is lower than the estimates and adopted measures through conscientious discussions to solve this problem.

In 1981, output and income increased in various municipalities and counties throughout the prefecture, and therefore the base for income distribution is good. It is estimated that the 1981 prefectural per capita income will reach about 150 yuan, 20 yuan more than in 1980. However, judging from a recent survey of prefectural income distribution, some communes and brigades fail to correctly handle the relations between accumulation and consumption: they distribute more and accumulate less. As a result, their collective accumulations are below the estimates. What is worse, some brigades, which failed in the responsibility system and plan to institute in 1982 the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis, consider accumulation unnecessary and therefore set aside little -- or even refuse to set aside any -- income for accumulation.

To solve these problems, the prefectural CCP committee has promptly sent telegrams to various municipalities and counties and, at the same time, held a meeting of directors of agriculture and industrial departments and agriculture bureaus of various municipal and county CCP committees. The meeting participants stressed: We should fully comprehend the system put forward by provincial authorities of accumulating 20 percent of income and distributing 80 percent. This system should be carried out in line with local conditions and should not be implemented mechanically. While examining and approving distribution plans, leaders at all levels should uphold the principle that collective accumulation quotas for areas whose output and income increased over 1980 should be increased while that for areas whose output and income are the same as in 1980 should be not lower than 1980.

At present, various municipalities and counties in the prefecture are implementing the measures of the prefectural CCP committee on solving these problems in accumulation and are strengthening education among cadres and commune members on correctly handling relations between the interests of the state, collectives and individuals. It is estimated that the prefectural collective accumulation will increase by some 12 million yuan over 1980.

Commentary on Income Problems

SK051117 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Correctly Handle the Relations Between Distribution and Accumulation"]

[Text] Jilin Province reaped another bumper harvest in 1981 and therefore has a good base for income distribution. On the condition that commune members be guaranteed more distribution than in 1980, collective accumulation should also be increased properly. However, some localities only pay attention to distribution to the neglect of collective accumulation. This problem merits attention in the current rural income distribution work. With the increase in provincial output and income in 1981, it is necessary to properly increase accumulation to further develop production and strengthen the collective economy in 1982. Correct distribution and proper handling of relations between consumption and accumulation will promote production and strengthen the collective economy. Otherwise, there will be harmful consequences. Positive and negative lessons learned by many communes and brigades have proven this.

As everyone knows, the collectivization of agriculture will remain unchanged in China for a long time. The purpose of the responsibility system is to promote production and strengthen the collective economy. Therefore, in distributing income, it is necessary to correctly handle the relations between consumption and accumulation. We should not put one-sided emphasis on more income this year to the neglect of what is needed for next year's production. In the course of implementing the system of fixing farm quotas on a household basis, we should not hold that collective accumulation is unnecessary.

Now, we must fully comprehend and implement the guidelines of the provincial work conference on rural income distribution and the stipulations of the relevant documents, penetratingly carry out ideological and political work and guide the broad masses of cadres and commune members in correctly handling the relations between consumption and accumulation. No matter which form of responsibility system they have adopted, collective accumulation quotas for the localities whose output and income has increased should be increased. Those localities whose output and income is equal to that in the previous year should not be lower than it was then, and those for localities whose output and income has decreased should be lowered. As for a small number of poor brigades and brigades hit by serious natural calamities, they may be exempted from collective accumulation. However, their collective accumulation should be increased gradually along with increases in their production.

DAQING OILFIELD ENFORCES LABOR DISCIPLINE

OWO51505 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] To strictly implement regulations and rules and raise the staff's and workers' consciousness of discipline enforcement, the well operations company under the Daqing Petroleum Administration in mid-November last year punished workers who seriously violated labor discipline, expelling three from the plant, removing several workers' names from the roll and putting several others on probation within the plant. This event caused strong repercussions among staff members and workers of the plant. They said that without doing so, it was impossible to encourage the upright and suppress the evil and that enterprise management had to be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishment.

The three staff members and workers who were expelled not only were careless in their work and seriously violated labor discipline but disrupted the normal work and social order and harmed the interests of the masses. (Yin Weichun), a worker of the well-repair brigade, stole other people's property 33 times in the Daqing area since 1973 and was given a major demerit citation and demoted. In 1976 he was sent to be reeducated through labor for 3 years. Returning to Shanghai after his release from reeducation through labor in October 1979, he overstayed his leave and was absent from work without permission for leave for 2 years. Besides, he continued illegal activities such as stealing and gambling. Eventually, he was expelled from the plant.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS -- Since 1979, Heilongjiang Province has restored and established 122 secondary vocational, agricultural and engineering schools. There are 1,363 vocational, agricultural and engineering classes attached to normal high schools. Over 81,000 students, 19 percent of all high school students, attended such classes. Over 5,000 teachers have been trained and are teaching such classes. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 82 SK]

JILIN NURSERY -- In 1981, Jilin Province substantially developed nursery and child-care work and education. Over 26,900 nurseries and child-care centers were set up. Over 665,100 children were taken care of. The number of private nurseries and kindergartens also increased in 1981. Over 7,400 persons were trained to work at nurseries and kindergartens in 1981. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82 SK]

AFP REPORTS TAIWAN WELCOMES U.S. DECISION ON ARMS

OW120747 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The nationalist Chinese Government today welcomed the re-affirmation of U.S. Government policy for the supply of defensive weapons to Taiwan. At the same time it took exception to the conclusion drawn by the agencies concerned in the United States that there is no military need to sell advanced aircraft to Taiwan.

"We must point out that the Chinese communists have never changed their intention to subjugate Taiwan by force," said Mr Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry. "We earnestly hope that the United States will understand this situation and provide us with defensive weapons in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act so as to enable us to keep sufficient military capability to defend ourselves at present as well as in the future," Mr Liu added.

Mr Liu further said that the proposal of the Government of the United States to extend the F-5E coproduction line in Taiwan will be "helpful in strengthening our present defensive capability."

Observers took the 100-word statement as a mild one, compared to reactions from the United States which maintained that President Ronald Reagan had been "badly advised, misled and manipulated by State Department officials who capitulated to Beijing's threats and intimidation." The reaction came from Gary Jarmin, director of the pro-Taiwan American Council for Free Asia, who called President Reagan's decision not to sell Taiwan advanced aircraft a pusillanimous act and a major leap backward, according to a press report.

Meanwhile, Professor Li Lien, a noted commentator here, asserted that President Reagan has made a mistake sending John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, to Beijing for talks on arms sales to Taipei. Mr Li maintained that the mistake was two-fold, giving the Chinese communists a say in the development of relations between Taipei and Washington, pretending to seek understanding of the Chinese communist regime on U.S. foreign policies.

Supporting the government view that Taiwan needs advanced weapons to meet the threat of a communist invasion, the English-language CHINA NEWS quoted an unnamed military expert as listing the following problems in the military balance:

-- China has some 4,500 combat jets compared to Taiwan's 300, 10,000 battle tanks as compared to fewer than 1,000 for Taiwan and 2,000 naval ships as opposed to Taipei's 300.

-- In overall military strength, China has nearly five million men in uniform as compared with half a million in Taiwan.

-- China has deployed 103 missiles launchers with Taiwan as the target, and some of the missiles are nuclear-tipped. Taiwan, on the other hand, has no long-range missiles and does not possess nuclear capability.

-- China has the capability to rush 18 combat divisions to Fujian Province (across the Taiwan Strait) on short notice.

"Under such circumstances," the expert was quoted as saying, "it is absolutely necessary for Taiwan to acquire advanced jet fighters and other weapons to maintain a decisive qualitative edge in order to protect its national security."

The expert said that an indication of Beijing's intention to use force eventually is that communist troops have stepped up training in amphibious operations, that soldiers are being trained in swimming with full equipment, and that boat drills have been intensified. The military preparations are coupled with a beefed-up peace offensive with a view to applying pressure on the United States to stop selling sophisticated weapons to Taiwan, the expert said.

LIEN HO PAO WELCOMES NEW U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

OW081415 Taipei CNA in English 1346 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, Jan 8 (CNA) -- The LIEN HO PAO (UNITED DAILY NEWS) of January 8 said the ROC Government welcomes the new director of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan, James R. Lilley, to provide a direct channel between the United States and the Republic of China.

The paper said: "The ROC Government warmly welcomes James Lilley.

"A friendly relationship has long existed between the United States and this country; this friendship is very special. Of course, there have been violent storms and rough waters in the relationship. But the ultimate source of friction is found in problems arising out of China's democratization and modernization. Only a democratic and modern China can play a constructive role in international society and develop relationships of peace and cooperation with the United States and other countries.

"The pursuit of such goals is the will of all the Chinese people. We hope the people of the United States will understand that the attainment of a free, democratic and modern China has special significance for Sino-American relations and world peace.

"The United States and its people have made great contributions to the modernization of China. The founding father of this country, Dr Sun Yat-sen, frequently expressed the ideal of 'government of the people, by the people and for the people,' which he borrowed from President Abraham Lincoln. Americans have played a role in Chinese religion and education. Despite the malicious slanders of our enemies, we believe that the main impact of Sino-American intercourse leads us forward in developing modern democracy.

"Since Mr Lilley is a China specialist, he knows the history of the relationship between our countries. We hope to see this relationship proceed along a constructive track without any accidental damage caused by deviations. We believe the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China will now reach a higher level of communication. The arrival of Mr Lilley should mark a new and even more friendly chapter in the history of our U.S. relations."

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW291437 Taipei CNA in English 1405 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Taipei, 29 Dec (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday afternoon received U.S. Senator Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa), Mrs. Grassley, Congressmen Thomas E. Petri (R-Wis.) Larry J. Hopkins (R-Ky.) and Mrs. Hopkins.

President Chiang extended his warmest welcome to them and exchanged views with them on the current international situation and issues of mutual concern. The president also expressed his hope that the American dignitaries will call at as many economic and cultural establishments here as they can to gain a better understanding of this country.

Also present at the meeting were Adm. Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president, and Fredrick F. Chien, political vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The American law makers arrived here Monday for an eight-day visit.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA MEETING

OWO71451 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 7 Jan (CNA) -- The Republic of China's delegation led by Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung left for Saudi Arabia Thursday to take part in the sixth session of the Sino-Saudi permanent committee on economic and technical cooperation scheduled to open in Riyadh Saturday.

Under the joint chairmanship of Chao and Muhammad Shaykh Aba Al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, the meeting will center on Sino-Saudi cooperation in science and technology, posts and telecommunications, communications, trade and industry, agriculture, finance, and shipping.

Besides attending the meeting, Chao is also to call on Saudi ministers of industry and electricity, petroleum and mineral resources, commerce, agriculture and water, planning, communications, and chairman of the national center for science and technology.

Among the members of the Chinese delegation are Ambassador Hsueh Yu-Chi, Chang Ming-Che, chairman of the National Science Council, and Vice Economics Minister Chang Hsueh-Shwen.

The Sino-Saudi Economic and Technical Committee was established in 1976 to oversee the rapidly growing cooperation between the two countries. Under its supervision, a number of joint projects, including the US dollars 350 million (Jubail) Fertilizer Co., are being carried out in the kingdom, and hundreds of Chinese experts are working in the Saudi Government in the fields of agriculture, communications, electricity, and science and technology.

TAIWAN SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH FREE WORLD

OW301025 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Taipei, 30 Dec (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China has successfully promoted its substantive relations with all the nations in the free world in the past year, spokesman Liu Ta-jen of the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Wednesday.

In a monthly conference, Liu said the ROC attended a total of 615 international meetings over the past 12 months, of which 12 were held here. During the period, he added, 12 economic, trade and cultural agreements were signed between the ROC and other countries. Meanwhile, he cited Premier Sun Yun-hsuan's recent trip to Indonesia as an example of the government's continuing efforts to strengthen substantive ties with friendly states in the world.

As for the official government-to-government relations, the spokesman gave two examples:

- 1) The ROC and Saint Vincent and Grenadines, a newly independent island country in Central America, established diplomatic relations last August.
- 2) President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of the Republic of Costa Rica visited here last October to attend a series of activities marking the National Day of the Republic of China.

Asked to confirm a report that Director General H.K. Shao of the board of foreign trade will soon become an administrative vice minister of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Liu declined to make comments on the matter.

HONG KONG MEDIA DISCUSS HOLDRIDGE BEIJING TALKS

TA KUNG PAO Comment

HK120244 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Jan 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Holdridge Suddenly Goes to Beijing for Talks"]

[Text] An Unannounced Visit

Beijing yesterday reported that Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge had held talks in Beijing on bilateral relations between China and the United States and issues of common interest.

The United States did not say anything before Holdridge made this visit. Foreign dispatches said that this was a secret trip. A XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatch in English yesterday said briefly that he had arrived in Beijing on the 10th and talks started on the 11th.

Once this news became known, people could not help thinking that the arrival of this high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department in Beijing was closely related to the strained Sino-American relations arising out of the U.S. sale of arms.

At the end of last year, the U.S. Government announced the intended sale of a shipment of arms parts to Taiwan and referred this decision to the Congress for study, requesting its approval of this deal totaling \$97 million.

Beijing Clarified Its Demand

On 20 December, a spokesman for the Information Department of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs answering a XINHUA correspondent's question said: The Chinese Government resolutely opposes the U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan and demands that the U.S. Government clarify this matter.

The current visit by Holdridge obviously has to do with the clarification of the U.S. stand on this matter. According to a Sino-American agreement, both sides are to hold talks on major issues affecting bilateral relations and concerning international matters.

The U.S. sale of arms to the Taiwan authorities has met with the strong opposition of Beijing. Some leaders in Beijing have repeatedly said that China cannot tolerate this act of ignoring China's sovereignty. They have stated that China would react strongly to this.

The reasons for Beijing's persistence in its opposition concerning this matter are quite obvious. Any country which has diplomatic relations with China and which has recognized that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China should not of course sell arms to the Taiwan authorities representing only the local force of a part of China. Any country that does so is encroaching upon China's sovereignty.

China's Clear-Cut Stand

Beijing has once again made things clear and has also put forth a clear-cut nine-point program for peaceful reunification in an effort to realize the reunification of the motherland through talks with the Taiwan authorities. This stand on the part of Beijing has been hailed by the Chinese at home and abroad and the peace-loving countries all over the world. At a time when China is sparing no effort in promoting peace talks, the United States has arbitrarily insisted on selling arms to Taiwan. This has actually served the purpose of hindering the peaceful reunification of China and of running counter to the strong desire of the Chinese at home and abroad for the realization of peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists. What is the meaning of this gesture on the U.S. Government's part after all? How can it not cause resentment among the Chinese?

A Clash of Views in the United States

In the United States, many people, including congressmen, professors, and former high-ranking government officials, hold opposing views. In an article in New York TIMES, former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke has called on the Reagan administration to prevent a crisis from developing in Sino-American relations. He pointed out that this brewing crisis could and must be avoided since it would only benefit Moscow.

The amicable or strained relations between China and the United States have a bearing on the major issue of opposing the Soviet strategy of global expansion, and are the focus of attention of the whole world. China has made it clear that in solving the problem of arms sales to Taiwan, China not only adheres to principle but also acts in a reasonable way. So long as the United States realistically respects China's sovereignty and refrains from intervening in its internal affairs, the ways of solving problems can be discussed.

Let us wait and see the outcome of the talks that Holdridge is holding in Beijing!

WEN WEI PO Article

HK120316 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu: "Talking Is Better Than Not Talking; Talk and See What Happens!"]

[Text] A delegation led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge arrived in Beijing on Sunday. The U.S. delegation called on the Chinese Foreign Ministry early in the morning yesterday, which was Monday. Reportedly the delegation talked with Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin for about 3 hours.

What did they talk about? According to the U.S. Department of State, they talked about the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan. According to another report, the main purpose of the U.S. delegation's visit to Beijing was to tell China that Washington has decided not to sell sophisticated jet fighters to Taiwan, which probably means the F-16 jet fighters.

What about fighters of other types? According to a report from the United States late last night, even the less sophisticated F-5 fighters will not be sold to Taiwan, but Taiwan will be granted a special permit to make F-5 fighters, so that Taiwan can make these fighters on its own.

What about weapons other than these fighters? The United States did not say a word.

So, let us sum things up. The United States will not sell the most sophisticated F-16 fighters, nor the F-5 fighters, but it will give Taiwan a special permit to build F-5 fighters on its own. This means that Taiwan can make as many fighters as it needs. Of course, this is more convenient than buying and have these fighters delivered from the United States by batches.

Granting a special permit actually means that the United States provides technology, equipment, raw materials and accessories! Are the arms spare parts, which are worth almost \$100 million, part of this deal which has just been announced? People doubt this. If this is true, it can be imagined that the announcement of the sale of arms spare parts and the current visit of the U.S. delegation to China are the steps of a complete, premeditated plan.

Both sides did not officially announce the current visit and talks beforehand. The diplomatic organs of both sides did not make public the U.S. delegation's arrival in Beijing but just admitted the fact that it had. Both sides have adopted a very prudent attitude and have not expressed optimistic views.

The United States knows very well that if it says that it will not sell the fighters to Taiwan but at the same time helps Taiwan make these fighters, this means that the United States and the Taiwan authorities will jointly establish an aircraft plant in Taiwan, or in other words, the United States establishes an aircraft plant in Taiwan so that it can make and sell these fighters locally. Is this not a violation of China's sovereignty? Therefore, the United States itself is not optimistic about the talks. Of course, Beijing also knows well the intention of the U.S. delegation. It therefore can only adopt a prudent attitude.

However, the United States has already been clearly informed about Beijing's stand and viewpoint. First, the United States may not violate the PRC's sovereignty, may not interfere with China's internal affairs and may not sell arms to Taiwan. These are the basic principles. Second, the form for solving the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan may be decided by both sides through consultation. This was said in the 31 December 1981 RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "The Chinese Government has always viewed and handled Sino-American relations from the angle of global strategy. On the issue of how to solve the problems of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese Government both safeguards China's sovereignty and considers the overall strategic situation."

The meaning of these words is very clear and simple. The United States should hold talks with China and should not make any announcements or act unilaterally. Now the U.S. delegation has come. Talking is better than not talking. Let us see what will develop.

HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK120846 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Jan 82 p 1

["News Talk "column: "U.S. Envoy's Sudden Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge is now holding talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin in Beijing. The talks are going on secretly. Holdridge also came to Beijing secretly. His coming was kept secret until he arrived in Beijing.

However, an open secret is that the talks are mainly on problems about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Another open secret is that the U.S. has decided not to sell sophisticated fighters to Taiwan. The U.S. Department of State made an announcement on these two points yesterday. However, the problems do not concern fighters or sophisticated fighters alone.

Beijing upholds the principle that no foreign country should interfere with China's internal affairs and violate China's sovereignty. The U.S. holds that it may sell arms to a region of another country. If so, it is justifiable for another country to sell arms to the Hawaiians. However, the U.S. also holds that: First, if a certain state wants to buy weapons from a foreign country, it should obtain the federal government's consent beforehand. Second, this state government shall not use the arms purchased from a foreign country to oppose the federal government.

This actually is a question of sovereignty, a question of disallowing outside interference. The requirements about obtaining the federal government's consent and refraining from using the arms to oppose the federal government are not applicable to the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan today.

Beijing upholds its principles. This was also said in a recent RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "On the issue of how to solve the problems of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese Government both safeguards China's sovereignty and considers the overall strategic situation." This means that there are points for "consideration" and there is room for holding discussion.

However, first of all, the U.S. must respect China's sovereignty. Not long ago, the Reagan administration unilaterally announced its decision to sell arms spare parts worth almost \$100 million to Taiwan. Beijing immediately asked the U.S. to "clarify" the matter. Now, Holdridge has suddenly come to Beijing, obviously for "clarifying" the matter. Some Taiwan mouthpieces thought that Washington would ignore Beijing's demand for "clarification" and cling to its own course. Facts show that as far as this matter is concerned, the U.S. still cannot be self-assured and act recklessly.

The Reagan administration has to consider Beijing's warning and the overall strategic situation. Should anyone fail to see the overall situation, he will surely reap what he has sown. The U.S. officials have also denied that the U.S. has called off the sale of sophisticated fighters to Taiwan in order to obtain China's promises on the Polish issue. Beijing expressed long ago that it would not allow anyone to play the "China card." What China says and does is China's business.

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